INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

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VOL. XIX NO. 51— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# DELHI PEACE PARLEYS

## More Hopeful Outlook Predicted

### CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE TO-DAY.

### Gandhiji To Meet Schuster.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

While all-India was in deep sleep, Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi conducted peace discussions till midnight rising at 12/15 a. m. to-day. The Associated Press understands that negotiations are taking a better turn. Discussions may be resumed on Tuesday.—A. P.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

There was a big halo round the moon last night, and it was seen at nine, just when Mahatma Gandhi resumed conversations with Lord Irwin at the Viceroy's room. People of Delhi interpret this phenomenon as a good omen and political circles also comment in a hopeful strain over the coincidence. But the news trickling down this morning of the trend of conversations last evening of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council show that it was not quite a happy family and that there was some rift in the lute. One European and one Indian member are rumoured to have taken too critical an attitude in respect of the Congress Working Committee's terms.

However, none was prepared to rudely shake the basis of the revised formulae. Probably, the attitude of some members of the Executive Council may be available in to-day's debate on the Round Table Conference results in the Assembly. An atmosphere of unreality surrounds this debate, because every section in the Assembly is willing that the second Round Table Conference must meet soon with the inclusion of Congressmen so as to give a new orientation to the scheme evolved at the London Conference and there is a feeling among some that any discussion in the Assembly now might only bring the communal question to the forefront and spoil the atmosphere for peace and therefore of dispassionate consideration of the constitutional proposals. The latest lobby news is that Mahatma Gandhi and Sir George Schuster might meet shortly and confer on many matters, including the manufacture of salt by the Government and the relation it bears to the import of salt.

ALL FOR PEACE.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to Dr. Ansari's residence at 1 a. m. from the Viceroy's House. Straightway, he collected the members of the Congress Working Committee and explained the draft of his latest discussions with Lord Irwin. Then, at two in the morning, he was at his charkha spinning the 220 yards of yarn which is his daily quota to the Congress, and which whatever might be his preoccupation, he fulfills punctiliously. Along with sitting at Charkha, he commenced his 24 hours' silence.

The Working Committee Members also are taking rest to-day and will meet only to-morrow morning, when the modified terms of Lord Irwin will be further whetted. Gandhiji will then meet His Excellency at 2-30 in the afternoon. The tone of optimism, which to the agreeable surprise of all, was felt last evening continues to-day and is expected to gain impetus. For such, indeed I am told, was the spirit of the conversations throughout yesterday and till mid-night between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin. It appears that Irwin, the man has again asserted himself against Irwin the Viceroy and is leaving no stone unturned to see that a way out of the impasse is found and that the ship of peace does not founder merely on the rock of departmentalism. Members of his Cabinet foregoing the pleasures of the dance also entered into the spirit of the peace mission of Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi and their discussion of Gandhiji's draft formulae presented on behalf of the Congress Working Committee were favourably impressed with Mahatma Gandhi's burning desire for peace and were not prepared to let the responsibility for any breakdown fall on the sroulders of the Viceroy.

SASTRI FAINTS.

Further Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had impressed on Lord Irwin the imperative need of the Government agreeing to the principle of the Congress demand for an independent and impartial tribunal to inquire into police excesses. On the other side Sjt. Sastri had passionately pleaded before Gandhiji and other members of the Congress Committee not to be too exacting over details, if the principle of an impartial tribunal was conceded by the Government. Mr. Sastri pleaded his case in which was included the greater importance of second Round Table Conference—with so much warmth that he was at one stage overpowered with emotion and slightly fainted and recovered only after the application of eau de cologne. The sincerity of Mr. Sastri's plea had its own effect, so that the Congress Working Committee altered their draft formulae in certain respects, without affecting the principle of their terms for truce. At the Viceroy's House also, when Mahatma Gandhi returned after dinner to resume his conversations, there was a spirit of accommodation manifested in the manner in which he was received. Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, was present throughout and lent a helping hand.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS.

Knots of journalists were awaiting at the memorial arch along with Pt. Malavya and Mrs. Naidu to see Gandhiji. He walked a mile under the bewitching moonlight, warming himself up in the cold by his long strides. But to the journalists, he gave no more comforting answer than to ask them to go home and have a perfect good sleep, as nothing definite can be said till Tuesday evening. The position as it emerges from overnight's confabulations, is that Lord Irwin's revised offer on the question of enquiry into police excesses combined with the language of the terms in respect of the other main items like peaceful picketing, manufacture of salt and boycott of cloth has just prevented the ship of peace from sinking, though pessimists are not wanting to assert that in the end, Lord Irwin the man will surrender to Irwin the Viceroy. But the Congress Working Committee as well as the officials at the Viceroy's House are not without hope of success of the negotiations.

EXPLORING AVENUES OF CONTACT.

GANDHI-IRWIN-SCHUSTER CONVERSATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent says that a very hopeful turn has been given to the Irwin-Gandhi negotiations as a result of the conversations overnight.

A solution of the deadlock has been sought by exploring new avenues of peace, and these had so far advanced by this evening, that both in Assembly lobby circles and in Congress headquarters there is a definite tone of optimism and hope is expressed that a considerable advance towards peace will be made at to-morrow afternoon's interview between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin.

As one of the preliminaries to this step Gandhiji is meeting Sir George Schustr to-morrow at 11 when the queston of Salt would be discussed in all its aspects. The definition of peaceful picketing as given to Lord Irwin by Gandhiji after his consultations with the Working Committee members has, it is believed, been a helpful factor in the solution of difficulties felt regarding the boycott movement.

On the main question of enquiry into police excesses, lobby conversations indicate that Gandhiji on a certain understanding with the Viceroy, is not likely to make it an essential condition for truce and might leave it to the Viceroy to take such action on his own initiative, keeping, of course, the Congress points of view clearly in the forefront of the steps to be taken in meeting the Congress demand.

Conversations between Gandhiji and Sir George Schuster and expected to be a decisive factor on the question of salt, and political circles anticipate that an agreed formula relating to this might be available when Lord Irwin meets Gandhiji later later in the day.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow between 8 and 10 when the lines of a possible agreement will be discussed in order to enable a decisive turn being given to the negotiations and that the suspense and uncertainty felt al these days might be put to an end.—A. P.

# STOP PRESS

A PEEP BEHIND DELHI SCENES.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

(From Our Correspondent)

"Oh, thank God, it is through after all." This is the spirit in which the talks have been conducted to-day over Gandhi-Irwin negotiations.

The history of how the deadlock was resolved will, perhaps remain sealed till Lord Irwin and Gandhiji choose to give their reminiscences of these fateful days, but a chronicler of contemporary events may take note of some of the factors which come within his purview.

Sir Purshottamdas and Sir B. N. Mitra having pulled wires from behind against the proposed Conference to discuss the terms of peace, the Viceroy took the departmental method of communicating his proposals to the Mahatma by a letter.

It had no Irwinian touch about it and was so provocative, both in language and spirit, that it was summarily rejected by the Working Committee and all Congressmen were certain that peace-talks had ended, because they could not conceive how such a letter could come from a Viceroy who had undertaken for two days such friendly and mutually beneficial conversations with Gandhiji.

But this S. O. S. call came as a thunder-bolt to Indian commercial circles and London Conference quarters. Perhaps a history of the talks of Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar at the Viceregal Lodge will remain unwritten, but their talks revealed that the moral vote of world would go against the Government, as it stood exposed, in the official note. This helped the Viceroy in driving home to his advisers the seriousness of the situation and immediately response came in the form of the help that the Home Secretary rendered.

## WORKING COMMITTEE WANTS FURTHER ELUCIDATION

—:o:—

*SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT SITUATION*

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi left at quarter to nine for the Viceroy's House, where he will further exchange notes on points raised by the Working Committee this evening.

**It appears that the Working Committee would require further elucidation on some points in the peace terms. Negotiations are likely to be resumed on Tuesday.**

The situation has slightly improved, but it is difficult to forecast the final result.—A. P.

## TROTSKY'S MISFORTUNE

—:o:—

### Library & Archives Destroyed By Fire

IRREPARABLE LOSS

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Constantinople.—The house in which M. Trotsky was living in his Prinkipo Island resort in the Sea of Marmora, was burned down early in the morning. M. Trotsky and his family huddled on their clothes and escaped and took refuge in a neighbouring hotel. A large part of M. Trotsky's Library and archives has been destroyed including numbers of works of great historical value, the loss of which is considered irreparable, although in his hurried flight, M. Trotsky has managed to save some correspondence between himself and Lenin, and also a manuscript of the second volume of Trotsky's History of Russian Revolution and other literary data.—Reuter.

## GANDHI-IRWIN CONVERSATIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 2.

Information with regard to the outcome of Irwin-Gandhi interviews and the attitude of the Congress towards the Round Table Conference proposals was sought by a number of members at question time in the House of Commons.

Mr. Benn replied that as the conversations were proceeding, he was at present unable to make any statement and he would inform the House at the earliest opportunity.

LOOKING FOR MISCHIEF.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne through a supplementary question said that all were anxious for the success of the conversations but suggested that sufficient time should be given for co-operation which Britain had generously offered at the Round Table Conference and asked whether the conversations were not doing harm.

Mr. Benn pointed out that he had asked the House to exercise a little patience. He was anxious for the earliest possible sign of co-operation.

ON WHOSE INITIATION?

Mr. Peter MacDonald asked whether the negotiations were being conducted by the British Government or entirely upon the initiative of the Viceroy.

Mr. Benn replied that the responsibility for the Indian policy rests on the Treasury Bench. Mr Benn informed Mr. Freeman that he was still unable to make the statement regarding the plans for carrying out the work of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, March 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 11.60 |
| To-day's opening | 11.70 |
| Difference | plus .10 |
| To-day's closing | 11.55 |
| Difference | —.05 |

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.08 |
| To-day's opening | 6.15 |
| Difference | plus .07 |
| To-day's closing | 6.17 |
| Difference | plus .09 |

## MENSHEVIKS ON TRIAL

—:o:—

### M. Krylenko As Public Prosecutor

ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Moscow.—M. Krylenko, the pitiless Public Prosecutor, whose inexorable oratory had secured the death sentence in December on the eight accused in the mass trial for sabottage, re-appeared on the stage of the Trade Union Hall for the trial of the Mensheviks. The reading of the indictment lasted four hours. The accused pleaded guilty. Some of those sentenced to death in December are appearing in the witness-box.—Reuter.

DISTURBING NEWS FOR LANCASHIRE.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS ON INDIAN BUDGET

LONDON, March 2.

The "Indian budget proposals are disturbing news for Lancashire cotton trade" says the "Manchester Guardian". The journal continues "After seeing her great Indian trade largely ruined by high import duties and boycott, Lancashire will now have still higher tariff raised against her. The irony of it is that India would not have needed to increase her tariff but for the disastrous effects of non-cooperation movement weakening the credit and causing falling off in revenue from taxation. Lancashire has been caught in a vicious circle." The journal declares that Indian millowners, not consumers will benefit and concludes that it is too late for Lancashire to protest effectively. "India is too deeply committed to protection and no British Government can now hope to recover the lapsed right to control Indian budgets."—Reuter.

TOLL OF HURRICANE IN FIJI.

—:o:—

160 *PERSONS PERISH.*

LONDON, March 2.

Suva—It is officially announced that 160 persons, including four Europeans, perished in the hurricane, mentioned in a message of February 27.—Reuter.

"CITY OF KHARTOUM" ON TRIAL FLIGHT.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 2.

Cairo—The flying boat "City of Khartoum" has left on a trial flight southward in connexion with the new Central African service to be inaugurated on March 5.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

100 have been injured. It appears that one policeman was injured at Utmanzai on February 21st. It is not clear how this injury was caused, but some accounts state that it was caused by a police lorry when the military and police were returning after firing.

"NO WARNING TO PEACEFUL CROWD."

The statements of Dr. Khan Sahib's sons and villagers who were present at the firing and after agree that there was no agression or violence on the part of the crowd. As stated above the firing took place at the meeting itself and there was no procession afterwards except a funeral procession of the dead which was not interfered with. The meeting itself had not been specially banned although there is a general ban against all meetings in Peshawar District. Many meetings have, however, been held from time to time in spite of this ban. On many occasions the dispersed w dfmd nuw fgbg the meetings have been dispersed on the military and police asking them to do so. On the 21st February it is stated that not even a demand for dispersal was made."

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 12 10 0 |
| Lower | 0 2 0 |
| Silver Forward | 12 9 0 |
| Lower | 0 1 0 |

Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st settlement | 37 6 0 |
| 2nd settlement | 37 10 0 |

# MOTILAL MEMORIAL MEETING AT UTMANZAI.

## "Fired On Without Warning."

### GRAVE ALLEGATIONS BY PESHAWAR LEADERS.

### 4 Dead: 100 Injured.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative):—

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Khan Aligul Khan and Mian Sahab Jaffar Shah, two prominent leaders of the N. W. F. Province have come to Delhi to consult with Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Congress Working Committee. Interviewed by press correspondents they gave detailed accounts of the recent police firing at Utmanzai when, according to their statement, at least four persons died and about 100 were injured.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

The attention of Khan Aligul Khan and Syed Jaffar Shah was drawn to a press report in which it was stated that Muslims of Peshawar did not observe hartal on the occasion of the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru as Hindus had not observed hartal when Maulana Mohammad Ali died.

They denied this statement and characterised it as false. Hindus did observe a complete hartal on the occasion of Maulana Mahomead Ali's death and on receipt of news of Pandit Motilal Nehru's death it was the Mohommedans who arranged and organised meetings and observed a complete hartal not only in Peshawar but all over the Frontier Province.

ALLEGED EXCESSES.

Regarding incidents which occurred at Utmanzai, Khan Aligul Khan and Mian Sahab Jafar Shah made the following statement:—

On January 7 an attempt was made to hold a condolence meeting for Maulana Mahommad Ali, but owing to a large concentration of forces by the Government at Utmanzai the meeting had to be abandoned. This happened again on February 7 when on receipt of news of Pandit Motilal Nehru's death a meeting was organised. The Frontier forces gathered in large numbers and in order to avoid a clash with them the meeting was abandoned.

The police, however, chased Khudai Khitmatgars out of their houses. Statements containing details of this are in possession of Mian Jafa Shan.

MEMORIAL MEETING PREVENTED.

On the 15th February the day fixed by Mahatma Gandhi as the All-India Memorial day for Pandit Motilal Nehru the whole distinction of religion observed Frontier Province without any the day as per mandate by suspending work and holding meetings in the Chasadda sub-division of Peshawar District. However, the Frontier forces were brought out on this day and they patrolled the villages with fixed bayonets and threatened shop keepers and others.

In this sub-Division is situated the village of Utmanzai which is the home of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the headquarters of the Khudai Khitmatgar. Again in order to avoid a clash the public meeting at Utmanzai was abandoned on that day and it was decided to hold it on February 21. In spite of the provocation by the Frontier Forces and the police, people continued to be non-violent.

Neither Khan Aligul Khan nor Syed Jaffar Shah were present at Utmanzai on 21st February at the time of the meeting and firing, but from their enquiries, specially from Mr. Sadullah Khan, and Mr. Obaidulla Khan, two sons of Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-I.M.S. Captain who were present, it appears that the meeting was fixed for 2 p.m. It was intended to pass a resolution of condolence for Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mohammad Ali and also to sympathise with the victims of Police action on February 7th.

SURROUNDED BY MILITARY.

All people who came to the meeting were stopped and searched by Government pickets who were placed along all routes from night of 20th in fore-noon. 5000 to 6000 persons had assembled at Utmanzai. Local workers belonging to Khudai Khidmatgars tried to keep them engaged till hour fixed for meeting by addressing them. Meanwhile an aeroplane was hovering over the village. Police and military including cavalry surrounded the meeting in a semi-circular formation.

Two British officers on horseback, it is alleged, charged the crowd and without giving any warning one of them started firing at the crowd. This was followed, it is further alleged, by firing by the military and a charge. The crowd, however, remained peaceful and did not disperse. After some time the military and police retired. Two persons at least died on the spot and a large number were wounded. Many of the wounded belonged to other villages and these were taken away from Utmanzai by their fellow villagers. It is difficult to say how many bodies were removed; it may be that besides many wounded, some dead when have not so far been traced, were also taken away.

Soon after the firing Mian Sahab Jafar Shah arrived on the scene. On receipt of news of firing Dr. Khan Sahib Abd and Khan Aligul Khan also came from Peshawar and reached Utmanzai at about 6 p.m. When they arrived there they found 2 dead and 30 injured belonging to Utmanzai. The dead were examined by Dr. Khan Sahib in Mandi and were then buried. First-aid was rendered to the injured.

INJURED TAKEN TO JAIL.

Next morning arrangements were made to remove the injured to Peshawar, three motor lorries containing 20 injured persons were sent but only one lorry containing 8 injured persons reached its destination. The other two lorries containing 12 persons were stopped on the way by the additional police and the injured persons were taken to jail. When news of this reached Utmanzai no more injured persons were sent to Peshawar but were removed instead to their homes; from Mandi they had been kept so far. On the same day, that is 22nd February, additional police and military came to Utmanzai and surrounded the village. Aeroplanes flew over the village and two gentlement one of them being an engineer trained in England, were arrested the next day. The police searched Dr. Khan's dispensary at Peshawar but they found nothing which they considered incriminating. Dr. Khan and Mian Jafar Shah went again to Utmanzai to attend on the injured. Two more persons who were injured were arrested and sent to jail on this day one of them at Peshawar and and the other at Utmanzai.

FOUR DEAD AND ABOUT HUNDRED INJURED.

The injured persons who have been arrested are charged under sections 148 and 307 I.P.C. Deaths from injuries have been reported from villages of Harchand and Moosa, 12 and 2 miles away respectively from Utmanzai. Thus according to present information four persons have died and about

(Continued in column 5)

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—AN EXPERT in Match Industry for a Match Factory to be started at Karachi. Only experienced and qualified persons should apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4476

WANTED—A qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT for Mofussil. Must know typewriting and correspondence. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4478

WANTED—AGENTS and BUYERS for Swadeshi Indian Teas on liberal commission and salary. Several lots of tea ready for sale. Apply for sample to "BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam.
A R4454

WANTED—An ASST. BLEACHER with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2561.

BEST CHANCE IN FREE INSURANCE—Join Universal Brotherhood. Organisers & Agents wanted on liberal Commission and guaranteed bonus. The Public Benefit Provident Insurance Society, Ltd., Moradabad.
A R 4367

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS for securing Motor Insurance Business on liberal commission. Men having previous experience offered special terms. Those dealing in Motor Business preferred. Apply to—MANAGER (Accident Department), THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, Ajmer.
A R 4569

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER (Municipality) B.Com., with shorthand typewriting knowing Marathi. RESIDENT GOVERNESSES, Hindu-Parsee preferred, THREE TEACHERS (L.T. or C. T.) Marathi. Apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4465

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT in Nasik will have to deposit Rs. 500, salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4432

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable persons by a respectable Bank in Calcutta for the post of BRANCH MANAGER on a salary of Rs. 100—50—500 per month to open Branch Office in some important District towns in Bengal. Only those candidates who can keep Rs. 1,000 as fixed deposit and able to furnish property or personal security of Rs. 5,000 need apply stating qualification, age, previous experience, where domiciled, etc., to Post Box No. 2290, CALCUTTA.

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PRESERVATION of Fruits and Vegetables. American Returned Expert wants to get in touch with Patriotic Indian capitalists interested in this Industry. For details write to Box No. 717 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 4445

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T R 4418

### Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—BANDRA: Large airy, top flat, bungalow just completed. Electric lights. Modern Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, Double Garage. Excellent location, Commanding Sea View, 22, Perry Road. Rent Rs. 200/- per mensem. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4475

TO LET—At Andheri. Cheap airy and well-lighted Block of four rooms on first floor. Apply to: Naranji Chotani, Dawood Bag, Andheri.
C R 4479

GODOWNS TO LET on Tramway Line at Frere Road, pucca built, with 4 ft. plinth at reasonable rents. Useful for storing cutpiece cloth, cotton, yarns, corns, machinery, kerosene, etc., etc. Size 70 ft. length 35ft. breadth, 45 ft. height. Apply Telephone No. 20413 or Post Box 923.
C R 4471

TO LET OFFICE PREMISES, situated second floor, Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Apply BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
C 2594

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Duman, Versova and Lower Parel. Apply to the Court Receiver Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road., Fort, Bombay.
C R4462

### Profession.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN RS. 750 MONTHLY, Consult Professor SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure closing figure given. Opposite 'Pigeon Stand' 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4446

MAN OF WONDERS,—Consult through the medium of MAHMOUD BEG, Spiritualist for Cotton Forecast, Race Tips, with any other questions in any matters, regarding your life. Very accurate. Call at MAJESTIC HOTEL, Apollo Bunder Room No. 5. Your questions are answered on your own paper automatically.
R4466

**N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.**
(P)

### Motors and Accessories

WILLYS KNIGHT, six cylinder. Sedan, five-seater. Car-Petrol consumption 23 miles. in perfect condition and running order, new paint, new tyres. fitted with powerful searchlight and fan. For sale at any reasonable offer. Apply Post Box No. 928, or Telephone No. 20413.
R 4472

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**GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—**

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|---|---|
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### Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 115 of 1931.

Seth PARBHUDAS VANRAVANDAS ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

ODHAVJI ANANDJI .. Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit is filed against you to recover the sum of Rs. 1,800 due on a Hundi in Gujerati, dated Fagan Vad 14, 1986 S. Y. (Saturday, 29th March) and interest thereon and for costs of this suit. You are HEREBY REQUIRED to apply for leave to appear and defend within 10 days from the date hereof. In default of your obtaining such leave an exparte decree shall be passed against you.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1931.

(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

2609.

### Public Notices.

## NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at YORK BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive the Liquidator's audited statement of account showing the progress made with the realisation of the Company's assets as and from the 24th February, 1930 to 23rd February, 1931 in accordance with Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and his accounts upto 23rd February, 1931.
(2) And to consider any other business that may be placed before the meeting by the Liquidator.

NOTE:—The balance sheet and the Liquidator's report can be inspected at his office).

Dated the 27th day of February, 1931.

N. H. MOOS.
Liquidator.

2618

### Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

## NOTICE

TENDERS for the right of removing and utilizing blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter Houses for a period of three years commencing from 1st April, 1931, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY the 12th March, 1931.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/- and shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1931, in sealed envelopes superscribed. "Tender for the right of removing blood from the Bandra Slaughter Houses".

About 25 buffaloes, 110 cows and bullocks and 1800 sheep and goats are slaughtered daily at the Bandra Slaughter Houses and it is roughly estimated that about 20,000 lbs. of dry blood is produced monthly. These figures are only approximate and no guarantee as to the number of animals to be slaughtered or the quantity of dry blood recovered can be given.

The forms of tender and particulars and conditions of the sale of the right will be issued on payment of Re. 1/- to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required. The successful tenderer shall pay a monthly ground rent of Rs. 10/- for the plot of ground allotted to him in the slaughter house compound.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS, V.S.
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
Arthur Crawford Market Office.
Bombay, 26th February, 1931.

2613

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## IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND PIECEGOODS.

### The New Menace.

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta writes:—

I propose to deal with the question of use of artificial silk piecegoods It would be interesting to examine at the outset the figures of the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported in India during the last two or three years. During the years 1927-28. 1928-29 and 1929-30 India imported about 75 lakhs lbs. of artificial silk yarn. The value has been varying from 149 lakhs of rupees in 1927-28 to 135 lakhs of rupees in 1928-29 and to 99 lakhs of rupees in 1929-30, which shows that the value of artificial silk yarn has been falling considerably.

The imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk during the year 1929-30 came to 56 million yards valued at 315 lakhs of rupees as compared with 49 million yards valued at 330 lakhs of rupees in 1928-29. There has been thus an increase of 6 million yards in quantity of imports during one year. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and of cotton was Japan. Imports from Japan during the year 1929-30 amounted to the enormous figure of 25 million yards or nearly 44 per cent. of the total imports. valued at 140 lakhs of rupees as compared with 3 million yards valued at 30 lakhs of Rupees in the year 1928-29. Within the space of one year the increase of imports from Japan which has a Nationalist Government to back it, came to 21 million yards in quantity. We may now consider how these imports of artificial silk yarn are used in India. From the records compiled by several importing firms like Courtalds, based on information received by them from the handloom weaving centres of India, it is estimated that the consumption of artificial silk yarn is varying between 60 and 80 per cent. An official in intimate touch with the cotton mill industry of Bombay is of the opinion that 60 per cent. of the quantity of artificial silk and mercerized cotton yarn imported in Bombay and 80 per cent. of the quantity imported in India was used by the handloom weaving industry. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, put the figure of the consumption of these yarns by the handlooms as high as 95 per cent. The fact remains that a very large percentage of this imported mercerized and artificial silk yarn is used by the handlooms in the production of finer fabrics. Imported artificial silk yarn has come into general use due largely to the fact that it is possible to impart attractiveness and gloss to the cloth by the use of such yarn.

OBJECTION TO USE OF IMPORTED SILK YARN.

We may now consider here the objections to the use of imported artificial silk yarn inside the country. It is out certain that if the use of imported artificial silk yarn and of imported piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk is allowed to grow unchecked, it will offer in course of time a fresh obstacle in making India self-sufficient in regard to her requirements of cloth from internal sources. There is no necessity of the use of artificial silk yarn and goods inside the country. In view of the fact that the people in the country have pledged themselves to the use of 'swadeshi' articles, the use of all imported yarn including artificial silk yarn yarn including artificial silk yarn will have to be stopped absolutely in the near future by both the handlooms and the mills.

I understood from Mr. Shankarlal Banker only a few days ago that about 65 mills in India have not accepted the condition of the Congress in regard to the extension of use of artificial silk in their products and are therefore not on the "Swadeshi" list of the Congress. These mills do not see any ojection to the use of artificial silk yarn in India. There are also several other persons in the country who are of the opinion that imports of artificial silk yarn should not be stopped as such yarn cannot be manufactured in India, and further that putting a ban on such imports will be doing a great disservice to the handloom weavers who are accustomed to using it in the cloth manufactured by them. Their further contention is that there being no artificial silk yarn industry in India, the import of this yarn does not compete with similar Indian product. But an important consideration is ignored here that if artificial silk yarn or piecegoods of artificial silk or of cotton mixed with artificial silk are allowed to be imported and no ban placed upon them by the country, such imports will mount up considerably in quantity and the present menace of the imports of cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods will be substituted by these artificial silk yarn and goods. As observed at the beginning of this article, such a tendency is being witnessed during the last two or three years.

ANOTHER STRONG OBJECTION.

There is still another very cogent argument against the use of such foreign artificial silk yarn both by the mills and the handlooms. The cheapness of the imported artificial silk yarn adversely affects the sericulture industry of India and this constitutes an additional serious reason for its use being banned. If this yarn continues to be imported and no ban placed upon it the Indian sericulture Industry will be very hard hit. I am sure that some of the learned persons who do not agree with the Congress in the above imposition of the ban on the imports of artiacial silk yarn will appreciate this argument that if only for rendering protection to the Sericulture Industry of India, imports of the cheap artificial silk yarn should be stopped at once. It has been suggested to the Government from several quarters that the duty on the imported artificial silk piecegoods should be increased from its present figure of 15 per cent ad valorem as there is a very small difference of only 7 1/2 per cent. between the duty on artificial silk piecegoods and the duty on artificiti silk yarn. I would suggest that the 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem duty on imports of artificial silk yarn, and the 15 per cent ad valorem duty on imports of piece goods produced from artificial silk yarn should be increased, not on the grounds suggested above, but on the grounds that their use would destroy the Sericulture Industry of India. I am therefore of the opinion that the duty on both the artificial silk yarn and piecegoods should be increase to a figure which would discourage their importation. In the end I would urge the people not to use cloth made out of artificial silk yarn on both handlooms or from our mills and also imported piecegoods of artificial silk or of cotton mixed with it.

I had an occasion to consult Mahatma Gandhi on this point and he has also expressed his opinion that "Imports of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods deserve to be banned."

For a detailed discussion of this question, the readers are referred to my monograph on "How to Compete with Foreign Cloth" with a foreword by Acharya Roy.

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## Third Class Fares

—:o:—

### PROPOSED INCREASE ON B. B. & C, I, RY,

### *SEASON-TICKET HOLDERS ALSO TO PAY MORE.*

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 70th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on January 29:—

Arrangement of timings of Nos. 3 Down Kathiawar Express and 9 Down Baroda Passenger: The Committee agreed to the proposal to alter the departure time of No. 9 Down from March 1, 1931 to suit the convenience of milkmen returning from Bombay to Saphala and of people attending Courts at Surat and desiring to return to stations north of Surat.

With regard to No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, the Chairman said that it was proposed to start this train from Bombay Central at 9 hours, i.e., ten minutes earlier than at present so as to arrive at Ahmedabad at 19.45 but these timings would not permit of the train being stopped at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Damad Road. He enquired whether the Committee would agree to this proposal and to the train being run as an express or whether they would like it stopped at these stations, in which case the train would have to be started about 15 minutes earlier than the proposed time.

In view of the fact that the places referred to are health resorts and of the desire expressed by several members, it was decided that the train should be started earlier and stopped at these stations.

The Chairman reported the following further changes on the Broad gauge which it was proposed to bring into force from March 1:—

(1) No. 19 Down Bombay Punjab Express to be accelerated and timed to leave Bombay Central at 6-20 p.m. or 1 hour 15 minutes later than at present and arrive at Delhi at 8-30 p.m. instead of at 8-43 p.m.

(2) Nos. 19 down and 20 up to be renumbered as 31 down and 32 up to correspond with the numbers of the N. W. Railway.

(3) No. 5 down Kathiawar Mail to leave Bombay Central at 9-25 p.m. or 5 minutes later and arrive at Viramgam at 9-18 or 1|2 hour earlier than at present.

(4) No. 4 up Kathiawar Express to leave Viramgam at 5-35 a.m. or 17 minutes later and arrive at Bombay Central at 7-5 p.m. as at present.

(5) No. 10 up Kathiawar Mail to leave Viramgam at 7-28 p.m. or 18 minutes later and arrive at Bombay Central at 7-50 as at present.

With regard to the Metre Gauge, the Chairman said that at the last minute it had been found neessary to make several changes in the proposed timings. He therefore asked the approval of the Committee—and the latter agreed—to such alterations as might be finally decided upon.

INCREASE IN FARES.

(1) Proposed increase in long-distance third class ordinary passenger fares,

(2) Increase in terminal charges on goods, and

(3) Increase in season ticket fares on the local and suburban section.

The Chairman made a brief reference to the recent meeting of Agents of Railways with the Railway Board at Delhi to consider ways and means of increasing the earnings of Railways and reducing expenditure.

With regard to (1) above, the Chairman said that it was proposed to restore the rates in force before the 1st of August 1928.

As to the possibility of increasing first and second class fares, the Chairman stated that this was considered at the meeting with the Railway Board and some railways are increasing their fares to come into line with those in force on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

With reference to (2) above, the Chairman said that the terminal charges levied at present were not sufficient to give a reasonable return on the capital outlay involved, and it was proposed to increase the rate on local traffic from 12 to 16 pies per maund, i.e., 8 pies at each end instead of 6 pies.

In regard to (3) above, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the very low rates charged at present for season tickets compared with the actual cost of ordinary tickets per month. Under the circumstances it was proposed to increase the rates for season tickets, but what percentage increase would be made, it was not possible to say at the moment. The Chairman however assured the Committee that the increase would be a reasonable one.—A.P.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

### Serious Setback Unlikely.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, February 26.

"During the week we have has a fluctuating market but the undertone has been good on better trade reports from many textile centres state Messrs. P. Chrytal & Co. Trade demand and short covering have been met by profit-taking sales, the latter having been made in the belief that the recent recovery has been too rapid, and in the fear that should the advance go further in the near future a substantial acreage reducion might not be secured. It would appear as if there is little doubt that trade generally is reviving and it is also obvious that the short interest in the American market has been fairly large. Heavy tenders against the March American Contracts were promptly stopped as was to be expected with distant months quoted at more than a carrying premium.

A prominent feature this week has been the spectacular recovery in the values of Egyptian cotton. American cotton prices are steadily returning to a more normal parity as compared with other growths and consequently ideas of the consumption of Americans during the balance of this season are being revised upwards. With the acreage question still undecided we cannot look for any large advance at present, but with improving trade, the low price level and consumers demonstrating a desire to secure supplies any serious set-back is unlikely, We continue to advise purchases in all quiet markets.

We have had a very steady market in Bombay, but at times the feeling has been very nervous, having been affected by reports and rumours from Delhi in connection with the peace negotions. The market has also been similarly affected by fears as to the Finance Member's Budget proposals due on Saturday. Increased taxation there must be, but we believe there is no foundation for the rumours that there will be import and export duties on raw cotton, or a re-introduction of the excise duty on Indian Mill-made cloth, as practically everyone in India is in favour of the Swadeshi movement.

Exporters report a fairly satisfactory demand and the demand for cloth in the local market is good. The outlook for the Indian cotton and textile trades is better than for a long time, and once the Budget is out of the way a considerable improvement in business is confidentially anticipated.

Meantime export figures continue heavy and the statistical position of cotton in India is steadily improving. The sentiment in favour of purchases is on the increase, and we advise all our Mill friends to lose no time in securing supplies.


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## R. I. M. BOMBAY COAL SUPPLY

—:o:—

### A PLEA FOR BUYING INDIAN COAL

The Committee of the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association has sent the following telegram to the Commerce member, Government of India, New Delhi:

"Director," Royal Indian Maline, Bombay, called tenders for supply of Coal next official year, inviting offer for Cardiff, Netal or Bengal, according to usual practice followed hitherto. The purchase is always made, inspite of this practice, of Cardiff coal only, notwithstanding the Governments declared policy to purchase Indian materials. My Committee requests your advising the Director prefer Indian Coal only for next year's requirements. Need hardly say best Indian Coal available in large quantities at economical rates for all requirements of Indian Marine. For all Commercial Bankers, Indian Coal is use without any complaint. Tenders due 27th immediate action requested.

# BHAGATSINGH CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL

## Leave To Appeal Refused

(Before Lord Dunedin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir George Lowndes and Sir Dinshah Mulla).

Their Lordships dismissed the petition of Bhagat Singh, Shivram Rajguru, Sukh Dev, Kishori Lal, Mahabir Singh, Bijoy Kumar Sinha, Sheo Varma, Gaya Prashad, Jai Dev, Kanwal Nath Tewari, Kundan Lal, and Prem Dutt, for special leave to appeal from the judgment and convictions by the Court of the Lahore Conspiracy Case Tribunal, dated October 7, 1930. The first three petitioners were sentenced to death; the next seven to transportation for life; and the remaining two to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The ground on which the petitioners sought leave to appeal was that the Lahore Conspiracy Case Ordinance, which provided for the constitution of a Special Tribunal and for the procedure to be applied thereat on the trial of the petitioners, was 'ultra vires' Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

On May 1, 1930, the Governor-General, in purported exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of that Act, promulgated the Ordinance in suestion and accompanied it by a statement of the reasons for so doing.

The statement pointed out that the offences alleged against the accused persons were, both in their own nature and in their relation to the public security, of unusually serious character. They included the murder of Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and head constable Chanan Singh in Lahore on December 17, 1928; the establishment of bomb factories at Lahore and Saharanpur; the conspiracy leading to the throwing of two bombs in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929; and various other revolutionary activities.

For the purpose of establishing those charges, which were concerned with many different places and with events occuring over a considerable period of time, the prosecution considered that it would be necessary to call about 600 witnesses.

DELAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

After referring to the delay in the proceedings due to hunger-striking and disorderly conduct which had tended to bring the administration of justice into contempt and made it impossible to count on obtaining a conclusion by the normal methods of procedure within any calculable period, the statement continued:—

'After anxious considerations, I have come to the conclusion that neither ends of justice nor the interests of the accused are served by allowing these proceedings to drag out to a length which cannot at present be foreseen. Public policy clearly demands that the grave charges against the accused should be thoroughly scrutinized and finally adjudicated upon with the least possible delay by a tribunal of indubitable impartiality and authority, and that the preliminary proceedings, which have already extended over nine months and the end of which is not yet in sight, should be terminated. It is also necessary to ensure that obstruction shall not further interrupt the course of justice.

'I have accordingly decided to avail myself of the authority conferred upon the Governor-General under Section 72 of the Government of India Act and to issue an Ordinance which has the effect of entrusting the trial of this case to a Tribunal to be constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore and consisting of three Judges of the High Court, and to invest this Tribunal with powers to deal with wilful obstruction.

'By these means the accused will be assured of a trial before a Court of the highest possible authority, and it may be expected that a final and just decision will be reached with no unnecessary delay.'

By Section 72 of the Government of India Act:—

The Governor-General may in cases of emergency, make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any Ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature; but the power of making Ordinances under this section is subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws .....

It appears from the judgment of October 7, 1930, against which leave to appeal was now sought, that the trial before the Tribunal began on May 5, 1930, and that on June 21, 1930, after 25 witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, two new members of the Tribunal were appointed in place of two of the members who had been originally appointed.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C.; Mr. Horace Douglas and Mr. Sydney Smith appeared for the petitioners; Mr. A. M. Dunne, K.C., and Mr. W. Wallach for the respondent.

THE QUESTION OF AN EMERGENCY.

Mr. Pritt in opening the petition, submitted that if the exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 were challenged it was necessary to establish affirmatively that there was a case of emergency. It was not for the Governor-General to say that there was an emergency; it must be proved before the Courts.

Lord Dunedin: You mean to say that the Court must have a power of reviewing the opinion of the Governor-General that there is an emergency?

Mr. Pritt: I mean that anybody however eminent, who has power to act, when certain facts are alleged to exist, must make up his own mind whether those facts exist or not; and when this power is challenged it is a question to be decided before the Court whether those facts did exist. Section 72 of the Government of India Act was not a matter of administration; it was a matter of substituted legislation.

The proper method of construing the statute, continued counsel, was to see what words were used in other sections, and a comparison in this Act made it overwhelmingly clear that the Indian Parliament in Section 72 was deliberately refraining from entrusting to the Governor-General the right to decide whether there was an emergency or not.

The essence of emergency was the need to act swiftly.

In these proceedings the question of emergency had been twice contested, and twice the Crown had not adduced a title of evidence that there was an emergency. In those circumstances the decision of the Tribunal ought to be declared by the Board to be entirely void.

It was right to bear in mind what the statute actually did. It said that there were a number of men in custody and under trial on specific charges; that they had at the moment aright as citizens of British India to have a "prima facie" case against them before they were tried; to know what that case was; to be tried before an ordinary Sessions Judge; and, after that, to have the right to carry an appeal to the High Court. He submitted that those men were being deprived of those rights.

Further, at any moment the Tribunal might change its 'personnel,' and when they came to the end of the case it might well be that the petitioners would be sentenced to death, without appeal, by three men who, by reason of the changes of 'personnel' might never have seen any single one of the witnesses.

He contended that the petitioners ought to be given the opportunity of putting before the Privy Council the argument that the Ordinance in question could not fall within the words "for the peace and good government of India."

Section 84 of the Government of India Act provided 'inter alia' that:

A law made by any authority in British India and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Counsel submitted that the Ordinance was repugnant to that statute, because it deprived the High Court of Lahore of jurisdiction in the cases as conferred on it by Section 113. Before the Ordinance was passed the High Court at Lahore had jurisdiction to hear the petitioners on appeal, a right which the Ordinance took away.

Mr. Dune was not called to argue.

After consideration, their Lordships dismissed the petition and said that they would state their reasons later.—"The Times."

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Jamnagar. (Kathiawar.)

## MISS HAGE'S VISIT TO VILLAGES

—:o:—

### Muslim Picket's Success

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 27.

Six peasants from Tarsadi are served with forfeiture ntoices, for not paying the land revenue of their farms.

Lalbhai Vaghabhai of Sisodra an emigrant of the same village had gone to stroll in the direction of the village when he was detained at the police chowkie. The peasant refused to be released on personal security the next morning.

Eleven carts full of juwari, that were confiscated near the village of Puni (Tal: Bardoli) were to be auctioned on 23rd inst. when some Mohommedans from Malekpur accompanied by the patel of the village came to bid for the auction. Some Mohommedans from Haindaru and Kamrej who did not like that their brethren should bid for the auction determined to picket with the help of some volunteers from the Sarbhon camp. The picketers warned the bidders saying "You can drive your carts only when you crush us to death." The bidders were moved by their entreaties and did not for the auction, which proved a failure.

Sjt. Chaganlal Desai, "Dictator" for Jalalpur taluka was arrested from Navasari station.

PARDI NEWS.

Umarsdi has now decided not to pay the tax and join the No-tax movement. Kuuvarji Nagarji is appointed as the new dictator for the Pardi taluk.

A VISITOR FROM GENEVA.

Miss Hage of the International Labour Office who is travelling in this country for nearly a year visited the emigrants of the Bardoli taluka accompanied by Miss Madhumati the dictator for Surat. The contrast between the large buildings in the villages and the rotten huts now occupied by the peasants was very sharp and the visitor was very much moved. She moved among the peasants of the various villages for a whole day and was much pleased to find the people as gay as ever in their huts.

SURAT CENSUS-DAY ACTIVITIES.

Selling of contriband salt in the main streets and bye-lanes of the city, by some batches of volunteers was the programme marked out for the morning. Flag Salutation was the programme arranged for the evening, when batch after batch which came to salute the flag was put under arrest. Even Venars were not spared. The batch of the Balak Sangh and Vanarsena were arrested followed by a batch of some Deshsevikas including Mrs. Gunavantben Ghia, the wife of Dr. Ghia; Mrs. Motigauri Choksi, the wife of Kanchanlal Choksi, the ex-president of Surat war council, and others. Then came the turn of Miss Madhumati Sopariwala who came at the appointed time followed by some six or seven ladies. Miss Madhumati who is the Dictator for the present, rushed to the centre of the "Quilla Chauk" where the salutation was to be performed. She reached there and gave the order of "Vandan", when she was arrested along with the other ladies. In all 150 persons were arrested out of which 7 ladies and 14 men are to be tried; the rest were released later on. Miss Madhumati the dictator is charged under five sections, one charge says that she attacked the police who were armed with lathis.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

The film "4 Devils" successfully combine art and entertainment and is booked for the "Wellington Talkies" for the week's programme. Built upon a background of circus life, the picture tells with mingled pathos and comedy drama of the lives of four acrobates, two girls and two boys—who are helped by kindly old clown to ascend to fame and happiness, it is perhaps the performance of Janet Gaynor, who acts a Parisian circus performer with amazing fire in her being.

GLOBE CINEMA

This week the management announce Carlo Aldini in "Two Infernal Days" at his Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. It is a melodrama. The story is Carlo Green is a dismissed reporter of a newspaper unfortunately he is compromised in an atrocious murder, but he manages to escape from the hands of the police.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A funny comedy drama featuring the well-known comedienne Louise Fazenda will be put on this week at the Royal Opera House. This is "Five and Ten Cent Annie," a Warner Brothers' production. It is the story of Annie, a poor girl working as a five-and-ten-cent clerk, who has an amusing love romance with a street cleaner who inherits a large fortune. Clyde Cook, another funny actor is also in the cast. In addition to this film, two other short comedies are also included in the programme.

## *LUDWING ON HIMSELF.*

### *An Original Auto-Biography.*

BERLIN, Jan. 29.

German critics of Emil Ludwig, who suggested that his next work would be a biography interpreting either the Deity or himself, have been rewarded, on the author's fiftieth birthday, by a work which should disarm them. This is, as half-expected, an auto-biography. But Ludwig entitles it "Geschenke des Lebens" ("Gifts of Life") and presents to world not only with a full and very frank account of his career, his marriage, and his home, but with an entirely new and truly delightful method of writing auto-biographies. He begins with an account of his own very noteworthy father, a famous oculist of Breslau, whose Jewish birth prevented the full recognition he deserved. But he ends with a chapter from the diary of his own young son, written in the year 1980.

This sixty-year-old gentleman, asked by an American University for copies of the Ludwig works no longer available, which seem worth digging up for his centenary, finds one at last up in the garret. In 1980 things may be said which no self-respecting man would ever write about himself in 1930. For Ludwig has a passion for order and method, and many other little weaknesses as well. Germany is surprised that any man should have ever observed himself so well.

PERSONAL CONFESSIONS.

Since in this book he maintains that the success of his biographies is due to concentration on details the rest of world has ignored, it is possible that the ironic self-analysis of this last chapter may enhance the prophet's value in his own country. Young Ludwig says:—

For the whole of an afternoon on which he pretended to be working hard and told us he was obliged to do so for our daily bread, he was in reality wandering all over the house, arranging cigarettes according to their brand, or flowers according to their species. For years he pulled the curtains to every day; they were either drawn too far or too little. He could not eat if his work were placed crookedly. The straightness of garden paths was his special care.

There are such details as his superstitions and his little games:—

He never could tear up a visiting-card, either his own or anybody else's.

He could not write to-morrow's date, and was dependent, if in a car, upon whether the next light showed on the left or on the right, and the number of his hotel-room. My mother must haev suffered often. He would make best with himself in a hotel bedroom that he could change his shirt with the door open before anybody walked down the corridor. He was always preoccupied with dates, and seemed to possess a mystic calendar, and as he could always calculated when he would be ready with a book he always finished too soon. He never could stand any pause, and when a chapter was finished wrote the number and title of the next on the new page, so as to pretend he was the middle of it.

ROBBING THE MONEY-BOX.

In this way he tells how his extravagance is such that on one occasion, after a world-tour journey, he was obliged to borrow from the young women in the railway refreshment room. He presents his works to such people in gratitude. Indeed, he owns to a passion for giving them away, just as he owns to removing coins from the childrens money-boox when his pockets were empty. The son of 1980 presumes that a considerable inheritance might have been expected if the father's thoughts had been directed that way.

This book is an apologia, as well as a very brilliant superficial account of meetings with famous people, both as a journalist and as a man of equal fame. He is never spiteful, save when, after praise of Edison's brains, he says that Count Reyserling possesses not a single cell in common.

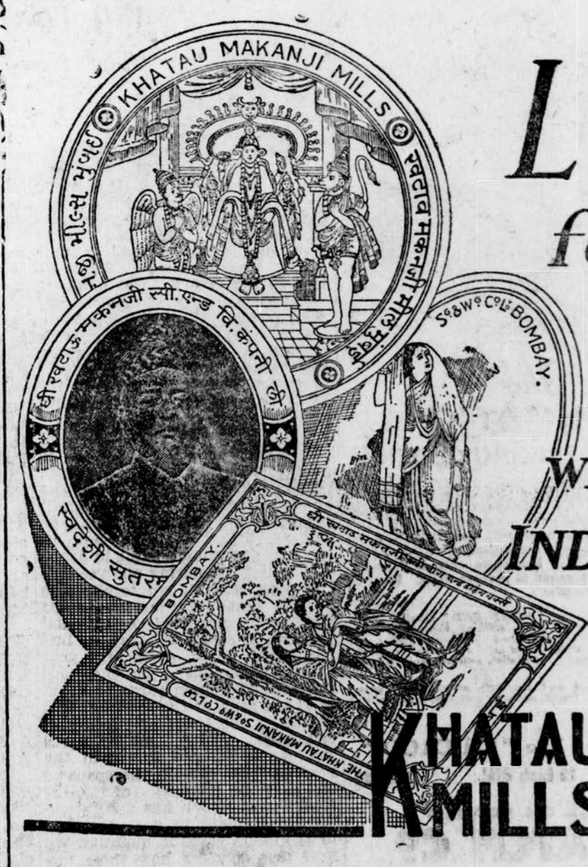
With native delight Ludwig tells of his large American editions, of his collections of his own works in translation, of how he lost the half of his German public through his book on the Kaiser, which England thought so full of intuition. He declares that his interpretation of a character by attention to physical and psychological details, which the research worker ignores, has been completely justified in the ex-Kaiser's case. He takes everybody into his confidence as to how his works are written, and says he prefers the praise of scientists and businessmen:—

Rathenau told me that when one writes one should bear both the cleverest and the simplest reader in mind. When a lift-boy in Chicago recognised me in a strange hotel and praised my book, he explained his feelings by saying, "I understand! I feel like Napoleon!" This reader is just as important to me as Edison.

CLUES TO CHARACTER.

Among the anecdotes and descriptions of the state of the world in 1914 and after, there are such details as how he concluded from the untidy heap of documents at Prince Lichnowsky's feet that he possessed a chaotic mind, and guessed, from von Bulow's constant play with a bunch of keys on his watch-chain, the nervousness under his sophisticated charm and equability.

Conflicts rage about this work. Enemies call it bumptious: friends find it lovable. The latest pamphlet against him he mentions by its full title, "Is Emil Ludwig morally and mentally entitled to write books which exert an influence on the opinion of the world?" This week a case was won in a Berlin court against the publisher of the German edition of Upton Sinclair's "Money Writes," in which Ludwig protested against his picture being used on the cover as typifying plutocrat.—"The Observer."




Look for these Label's when buying INDIAN CLOTH made by

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS
BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

The Price will be only 4 As.
(POSTAGE EXTRA ONE ANNA).

Advertisers and Agents are requested to Book their Orders Early.

FREE! FREE!!
The interesting and useful Book
VAIDYA VIDYA
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Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
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FREE! FREE!!
A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
*N. B.*—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
*152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

The Rotaly Club of Bombay: Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., on "The Principles of the Indian Constitution," Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY: Mar. 4.

Holi: Hindu Holiday—(Banks closed).

THURSDAY: Mar. 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p.m.: Gramophone Records. 9 p.m.: Mrs. Maltibai Nadkarni's vocal music; and Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

—:o:—

THE ISRAELITE HIGH SCHOOL.

A Variety Entertainment in aid of the Israelite School Building Fund, will be held in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Wednesday at 5 p.m. Rates of admission:—Re. 1/8; Re. 1; 12 Annas and 6 Annas.

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### "TASK BEFORE KARACHI CONGRESS."

Under the auspices of the Committee of Action for Independence, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to discuss "The Task Before the Karachi Congress." Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Abdul Majid, Lalji Pendse, Tyab Shaikh, G. L. Kandalkar, J. Dewrookkar and Dr. J. N. Choksey.

—:o:—

### NO ADDRESS TO VICEROYS.

—:o:—

### "D" & "E" Ward Voters' Resolve.

The following letter has been addressed to the Corporators of 'D' Ward, by the President of the meeting of the voters of 'D' Ward held on the 26th February. A similar letter has also been forwarded to the Corporators of 'E' Ward, by the President of the meeting, Mrs. Rao, held on 1-3-31:—

"At a meeting of the voters of the 'D' Ward, Bombay, held at Amarwadi, Khatarni Lane, Girgaum, on 26th February, it has been unanimously resolved that no address whatsoever should be given either to the outgoing or incoming Viceroy and a mandate has been given thereto at the said meeting by and on behalf of the voters of the said ward that no corporator returned from 'D' Ward shall vote for such addresses and that if and when such proposal is brought, he should oppose the same. I have also been authorised to inform you of the resolution and require you not to vote for the proposed address either to the outgoing or incoming Viceroy and to vote against the same.

In pursuance thereof, I have to request you that you should carry out the said resolution and the mandate from the voters of the Ward represented by you which mandate has been embodied in the said resolution.

I need not point out that any breach on your part will be a serious failure of your duty towards your voters. If you think you cannot carry out the said mandate the only course open to you as an honourable representative of the said Ward is to vacate your seat on the Corporation. I trust, however, you will stand by your duty to the country and to your voters I shall thank you if you will kindly give a reply in writing whether you are in favour of the mandate."

Yours truly,

(Sd.) Indirabai Kolhatkar.

### SWADESHI STORES AT VILE-PARLE.

The Hind Mata Swadeshi Stores was opened at Vile Parle by Mr. K. Natarajan when Mr. B. G. Kher, Maniben Patel, Swami Anand and other leaders were present. The stores has been opened by some of the enterprising ladies viz. Mrs. Rao, Mrs. Sumatibai Vewerkar, Miss Pandit and several other Gujarati ladies and has provided the long-felt need of Swadeshi goods at Parle.

### WAIL FROM MANCHESTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have received the following note from my Manchester correspondent:—

Manchester, 9-2-31.

"Trade is terribly bad here. Firms closing down every day bu look very black. If India would only settle something and the price of silver rise, things would soon turn for the better.—Yours etc.,

R. BAJAJ.

### MAHARANI OF DURANGADHRA DEAD.

—:o:—

(From A Corresnondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Mar. 2.

Her Highness Amevala Maharani Saheba ex. A to-day, early in the morning after giving birth to a Kumar owing to high fever and pneumonia. She was cremated with high military and civil honours.

## SMT. RATANBEN GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

### Deterrent Sentences Of 6 Months' R. I. On Others.

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S SALT-MAKING.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Dictator, "D" Ward Congress Committee, Sjt. Vaigankar Secretary of the "D" Ward Congress Committee and Sjt. S. D. Palekar an ex-Secretary of the "War Council" who were arrested on Sunday morning for breaking the Salt Law by manufacturing contraband salt on the Chaupatty stands were placed before Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

A number of Sevikas and Congress workers were present in the Court room to watch the proceedings.

Mr. H. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while the accused were undefended and refused to take part in the proceedings.

MAKING CONTRABAND SALT.

Opening the case Mr. Thanawalla said that the "War Council" had announced in the "Congress Bulletin" on February 28, that "Salt Law would be publicly violated on the next day at different places in the city. At the Azad Maidan the "War Council" would be present and at other places other persons would be present. The three accused in the present case were present at Chaupatty and helped eah other in manufacturing contraband salt.

"WHY NOT SALT ACT?".

He wanted to charge the accused under Section 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Magistrate:—Why not charge them under Section 47 of the Salt Act?

Mr. Thanawalla after consulting Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. decided to drop the charge under Section 17 (2) and informed the Court that he would charge them under Section 47-A of the Salt Act and 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"THAT IS PAST."

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that Mrs. Ratanben Mehta was the "Dictator" of the "D" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Waingankar was the Secretary of the same Committee.

Magistrate:—What about the first accused (Mr. Palekar)? Is he connected with any unlawful association?

Mr. Thanawalla:—He was a Secretary of the "War Council."

Magistrate:— That is past. We are dealing with the present. Have you an evidence to show that he was at present connected with any unlawful association?

Mr. Thanawalla:—There is no evidence to that effect.

Magistrate:—Then it is for you to decide whether to, prosecute him under Section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act or 47-A of the Salt Act only. Make up your mind.

Mr. Thanawala finally decided to drop that charge and to prosecute the accused under section 47A of the Salt Act (for manufacturing contraband salt) read with section 109 of the I.P.C. for assisting each other in that act.

"WHEN THE WATER HAD BOILED."

Inspector Bailey of the Gamdev Police Station deposed that having received the information that Salt Law would be broken he went to Chaupatti on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. At about 8-30 a.m. the three accused arrived on the spot when some volunteers had placed a segree and lighted the egree.

They then put some salt-water in a plate that was placed on the segree and began to manufacture salt. When the water had boiled for about ten minutes the witness put the accused under arrest.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. corroborated the evidence of Inspector Bailey. He said that Mr. Waingankar lighted the segree. Mr. Palekar helped him in lighting it and Mrs. Mehta put the plate on the segree.

"DETERRENT SENTENCES."

The accused refused to cross-examine the witnesses or even to make any statements.

Asked by the Court Mr. Thanawala said that he had instructions to plead for deterrent sentences.

CRIME UNDER SECTION 47A SALT ACT.

Delivering judgment the Magistrate observed that the prosecution evidence which remained unchallenged conclusively proved that the accused were guilty of the breach of the Salt Act and they had committed a crime under section 47A of the Bombay Salt Act read with section 109 of I.P.C. He therefore sentenced Sjts. Palekar and Waingankar to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Mrs. Mehta to three months' simple imprisonment.

### "G" WARD DICTATOR AND CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

Mr. D. J. Nadakarni, the Dictator of the G (Dadar) Ward was brought into Dadar Police Court along with the Bulletin Officer, Mr. N. W. Naik, Enrolling Officer, Mr. Balasaheb Y. G. Patil and Captain of the volunteers, Mr. Parab Ragunath Yeswant and other eight volunteers, who were arrested on Tilak Maidan on Sunday for breaking the Salt Law.

Dadar Police Court was full before their arrival. Mr. D. V. Javle, who came there for taking down the reports, was stopped by the police when he was entering in the Court. But later on he was allowed.

Mr. R. D. Kothare, the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. R. D. Kothare, said that the Dictator, Congress Officers, and volunteers were arrested on Tilak Maidan while preparing salt. Mr. Karnik the Police Inspector, giving evidence for the prosecution said that on Sunday March 1st the Dictator Mr. D. J. Nadakarni was found preparing salt on Tilak Maidan and the others were helping him.

Mr. Jangalwalla, the Magistrate found accused persons guilty under the two sections (1) 47A Salt Act, and (2) 17 (1) of Criminal Amendment Act and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment or Rs. 50 fine or in default one month more on the first charge and four months' rigorous imprisonment on second charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The persons convicted are:—Messrs. D. J. Nadakarni, the Dictator of Dadar, (2) Naik N. W., (3) Parab Ragunath Yeswant, (4) Balasahib Alias Y. G. Patil, (5) Bhima Pandurang, (6) Tukaram Vithal, (7) Jaganath Baboo, (8) Prabhoo Wadana, (9) Gulabsing, (10) Digambar Shende, (11) Pagadhar, (12) another.

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### *Seth Abdulla Seth Released.*

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VILE-PARLE, March 2.

Sheth Abdulla, the third "Dictator" of the Vile-Parle Satyagraha Camp who was sentenced to an aggregate term of 6 months' imprisonment, was released from the Thana Jail on Monday morning. He was received at the jail gate by Swami Anand, Seth Ahmed, Seth Soonavalia, Mr. Damle, Mr. Manilal and others. Mrs. Kamlaben Sanghvi of Ghatkoper garlanded him and heaps of yarn followed. Seth Abdulla, in spite of his age looked cheerful, though he has lost weight owing to his having been reduced to "C" Class from "B" within two months of his incarceration. He motored to Seth Ahmed's house at Kelva near Thana and is staying at his house for a couple of days.

Preparations are being made at Vile-Parle to give Seth Abdulla a fitting reception.

Mr. P. Rangaswami, President of the Bombay "War Council," who gets 8 months' rigorous imprisonment.

### *Bombay's "New" War Council.*

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It is understood that Bombay's New "War Council" is as follows:

Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, President.

Sjt. Amrit Shah, Vice-President,

Sjt. Thakurdas Kapadia and

Sjt. Deen Dayal, Hon. Secretaries

Sjt. N. H. Mehta, Editor "Congress Bulletin."

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BHULESHWAR'S NEW "DICTATOR."

It is understood that Mr. Narottamdas Girdharlal Jani is appointed "Dictator" of Bhuleshwar 'C' Ward District Congress Committee.

### NEW "C" WARD DICTATOR

It is understood that Mr. Narottamdas Girdhardas Jani has been appointed the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) 'Dictator' in the place of Mr. Vrajlal Jamnadas Gandhi sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Monday.

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### Salt Law Breakers Sentenced To 4 Months' R. I.

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The "Dictator" Sjt. M. U. Kulkarni and Sjt. Dansu Sivaprasad, a volunteer of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee were sentenced to four months' R. I. for breaking Salt Law on Lal Maidan on Sunday last.

## *CORPORATION CONDEMNS INCREASED RAILWAY FARES.*

### *Favouritism In Standing Committee.*

Vehement protests were raised by the city rathers against the contemplated enhancement of third class railway fares by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon. A reasolution expressing the opinion that an increase will be most inopportune and ill-advised in these times of trade depression and distress was passed.

MODERATES FOR MODERATION.

Another question which evoked lively discussion was the resolution of the Standing Committee that the Marathi paper to be selected for the purpose of Municipal advertisements this year should be "Dnyan Prakash" and not "Nava Kal" which was selected last year.

Mr. K. F. Nariman strongly protested against this selection and said that it savoured of political bias. The "Nava Kal" was a widely read paper and its extremist political views should not defer the Municipality from giving its advertisements to it. He, therefore, moved that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with a recommendation that the last year's position be restored and that "Nava Kal" should get the Municipal advertisement.

"RESPECTABLITY."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar who had got the measure through in the Standing Committee was all excited over it and maintained that "Dnyan Prakash" was an equally "respectable" paper and it was started by the late Mr. Gokhale.

There was a breeze when Mr. D. G. Khairaz asked if Messrs. D. G. Dalvie and V. N. Chandavarkar were interested in the "Dnyan Prakash".

CHANDAVARKAR ON "DIRTY WORK."

Mr. Chandavarkar denied that he was even a subscriber and said that Mr. Khairaz was responding to the stimulus of irresponsible persons in making that statement. He was sorry to see such dirty work going on in the Corpor ation against him.

Mr. Khairaz demanded that the speaker should withdraw the improper expression "dirty work" and at the request of the President Mr. Chandavarkar swallowed his own words.

The resolution of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar that the decision of the Standing Committee be approved and the amendment of Mr. Nariman that the Standing Committee should reconsider the matter were put to vote. The amendment was put to vote first and declared lost 23 voting for and 28 against the amendment. A division was urged which resulted in the amendment being carried by a majority of one vote.

A GREAT HARDSHIP.

At the outset Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved:—

"That the Corporation view with great apprehension the contemplated increase in the rates for suburban season tickets by the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railway Administrations and are emphatically of opinion that such an increase will be most inopportune and ill-advised in these times of extraordinary trade depression and distress.

"That the representatvies of the Corporation on the Advisory Committees of the two Railways be requested to urge this view on the Agents of the respective Railways. That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Railway Board for consideration and action."

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji in seconding the resolution said that it would be a Hardship on the suburban population if the fares were raised.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz, the representative of the Corporation on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Advisory Committee, admitted that they had tried to impress upon the Railway Board the inadvisability of increasing the fares but to no avail. The Agent had come to a decision and it was no good sending the resolution to them.

Dr. Shorab P. Mehta moved an amendment adding the words third class and it was passed.

The house next considered the resolution of Mr. A. R. Dimtikar, chairman of the Standing Committee, asking that approval be given to the arrangements proposed by the Standing Committee in respect of municipal advertisements and that the Marathi paper to be selected for the purpose should be "Dnyan Prakash" and not "Nava Kal".

GIVE IT TO "NAVA KAL".

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that "Nava Kal" be substituted for "Dnyan Prakash" as the former paper was selected last year.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the President, said that it was within the purview of the Standing Committee to select a paper.

FAVOURITISM.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that they should look at the question not from the point of view of what political view the "Nava Kal" held, but from business standpoint. The "Nava Kal" had a very wide circulation while the most ardent admirer of the "Dnyan Prakash" could not boast for it the same circulation.

Mr. Talpade said that the "Dnyan Prakash" had only 3,000 circulation in Bombay while the "Nava Kal" had 18,000 circulation.

NOT A SUBSCRIBER.

At this stage Mr. D. G. Khairaz asked if Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar and D. G. Dalve were interested in "Dnyan Prakash".

Mr. Chandavarkar retorted that he was not even a subscriber.

MERE VINDICTIVENESS!

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked the Corporation if they were going to give their advertisements to papers which were very cheap and hardly read by anybody. He thought it was not only partiality but vindictiveness on the part of the Standing Committee to throw over "Nava Kal".

ORIGINAL CHEAP JACK!

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that "Dayan Prakash was a respectable paper.

Mr. L. P. Tairsee said that the the contract with "Dnyan Prakash" had already commenced.

When the question was pressed to division the amendment of Mr. Nariman was carried.

## ISMAIL COLLEGE GATHERING.

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### Good Record Of Achievement.

SIR M. YUSUF GRATIFIED.

There was a distinguished inter-communal gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and of high ecclesiastical dignitaries and eminent educationists at the first annual prize distribution event of the Ismail College, Andheri, held on Sunday evening with Sir Mohamed Yusuf in the chair. After a recitation from "Gitanjali" all the guests and hosts standing—Dr. M. B. Rehman, read the report.

The report recorded the glorious achievements—achievements of Ismail College, and that too all in a brief space of a year. The report gratefully made mention of the history of the Ismail College, a history of a munificent donation of eight lacs of rupees by Sir Mahomed Yusuf. Dr. Rehman particularly laid stress on the important fact that though the College was primarily instituted for the advancement of the Muslims and the Islamic Culture, its doors were not at all closed for any members of other communities. On the other hand Dr. Rehman most fervently appealed to Hindus and Christians for their co-operation and sympathy.

Dr. Rehman's anxiety for the physical welfare of students was manifested when he appealed for funds to raise a College Dispensary with a residential doctor.

SIR MAHAMED YUSUF GRATIFIED.

Sir Mohamed Yusuf having distributed the prizes, made a brief speech expressing his joy at the progress the College was making under the able guidance of Dr. Rehman and his equally worthy staff. After a vote of thanks to the Chair, by Prof. Correa-Affonso, the guests adjourned to the beautifully laid-out lawn of the College to meet Sir Mohamed at a Garden Party. Those present included His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, Mgr. Remedios, Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont, Consuls for Persia and Afghanistan, Mr. J. W. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Caesar D'Mello, Mr. Jos Alex Dias and others.

MAYOR "AT HOME" TO GUESTS

Later on at 7 p.m. Mr. Caesar D'Mello, the Mayor of Andheri was "At Home" to several prominent people including Mr. Jayakar, Collector, P. V. Domingo, Dr. and Mrs. Rehman, Dr. Dias and Mr. Thomas Ferreira. The function was a very pleasant one and Mrs. D'Mello particularly proved a valuable hostess.

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

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### Trade Buying And Reports Of Excessive Rains

BOMBAY SELLING OUT IN LIVERPOOL

Bombay, March 2.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points on lower Liverpool advice. This level proved to be the lowest for the small session as prices kept on hardening till the close on trade buying and reports of excessive rains over some parts of the U. S. Cotton Belt which is expected to cause delay in the preparations. The market ruled very steady and 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 11.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 10.86c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 1 point on considerable selling by Bombay operators. This was influenced by less favourable political news. Weakness of Egyptian Cotton also added to the decline and the market close at a less of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 6.02 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points with May 413 and July 4.91.

Heavy long liquidation resulted in a sharp break in the prices of Egyptian Cotton. Sakels lost 19 points and uppers 23 points. Alexandria market witnessed extensive selling orders from Bulls and Sakles declined 96 points while uppers declined 60 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Pre-holiday reactions were followed by renewed strength on firmness of Liverpool and steadier Egyptian and Indian markets.

Encouraging Indian political news and reports of active domestic dtmand for grey goods contributed to the advance. Japanese support, which was a feature early in the week, was withdrawn above 12 cents for October, March notices approximating to 126,000 bales have been readily taken by large Spot interests and Co-operatives.

Rains have delayed farm work from Arkansas eastward, but preparations generally are ahead of normal, except in extreme West Texas and South Texas.

Indications of improving Textile trade conditions discourage short selling, although some hesitate to follow the advances further, believing that trade short interest are considerably reduced and the market is entitled to reactions.

GOOD DEMAND FOR COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy Indian and Co-operative selling American markets display a better feeling in consequence of an improved demand for American drygoods and a sustained advance in Securities. March Notices of 1.26,000 B/s were well taken by trade and good demand for spot cotton continues from Exporters. Excessive rains are reported delaying farm work and should rains continue longer, it will interfere with ploughing. Owing profit-taking Sakel Egyptian and American straddle has somewhat narrowed but we still continue to look for a considerable widening in the parity between Sakel Egyptian and Americans in consequence of the former very bullish statistics.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 11.37 (12 noon) lowest 11.23 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool America cables, Cotton more looms at work. Fallriver improving.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

12-50 p.m.:—Alexandria cables:—We do not think that the advance will be sustained, market overbought and insufficient trade support. Advise purchases American and sales Sakel. Advise purchases American and sales Upper. Differences many narrow still further between Sakel and Upper.

1-45 p.m.:—Liverpool:—Considerable selling by India after opening. Egyptian shows reactionary tendency.

4-45 p.m.:—Liverpool:—Steady market on week-end covering.

Reuter's cable:—New York 28th Feb.:—New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on excessive rains and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.03

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 215/ equal 4.88

Difference 115 pts. equal Rs. 51/

## BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March. 2.

Following steadier New York cables and favourable political news from Delhi, the local market opened at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A. M. delivery. Bear operators tried to depress prices and prices delivered to Rs. 214/4 but refused to give way. Cheerful news by by private parties from Delhi influenced good demand prices feared up to Rs. 217. The technical situation of the market has greatly improved owing to recent liquidations. American Cotton markets show steady tone and while the imediate outlook entirely depends on the political situation, there seems little revenue fir a drastic decline still there exists pretty large speculation, short interest. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M 215/12.
Boach J/M. 223/12.
Oomra Mar. 184/4.
Oomra May 185.
Behgal Mar. 164.
Bengal May 164/6.

COTTON TENDERS.

| | Bombay, Mar. 2. |
|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | 2300 |
| Fine M. G. Comra | 200 |

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Mar. 2. |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 142-70 |
| June | 136 80 |
| Sept. | 136.00 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

100 Japan F. & Co. Sindhi 197 3/4.
106 Japan Mahri 185.
100 Moon mill Patel 226 1/4.
100 C. V. Jagjewen Nandarbus 18 1/2.
100 Chunelal Onkar Nandarbus 1 1/2 off to umra.
100 Phoenix mill Kapadbung 228.
100 rBrene & Co. Malkapur 181.
100 Brene & Co. Sindhurna 181.
53 A Damodar Karanja 183.
58 Narshi Nagshi Ganjdundwara 165.
38 Oshman Suleman Bodbad 183 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | Bobay, Mar. 2.m | 175 |
| | Bombay, Mar. 2. | |
| | Bombay, Mar. 2. | |
| " | Fine | 170 |
| " | F.G. | 165 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | | 170 |
| " | F.G. | 165 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | | 190 |
| Nagpur Savner " | | 195 |
| Yeotmal " | | 185 |
| Arvi " | | 185 |
| Amraoti " | | 180 |
| Kharngaon-Akole Fine | | 180 |
| Mulkapur " | | 175 |
| Khandesh " | | 175 |
| Muthia " | | 175 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 34/7 Highest Rs. 35/8 Lowest Rs. 34/5 Closing Rs. 35/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/- Highest Rs. 34/13 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 34/11.

GOLD & SILVER.

| | Bombay, Mar. 2. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold. 1st Settlement | 21 | 4 3 |
| Mint Gold. 2nd Settlement | 21 | 6 0 |
| Silver. Ready | 41 | 15 0 |
| Silver. 1st Settlement | 37 | 7 0 |
| Silver, 2nd Settlement | 37 | 10 0 |

New York May (Close) 11.3b equal 5.68

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 21g/ equal 4.88

Difference 80 pts. equal Rs. 35/

Liverpool-New York.

(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) May 70, Oct. 65 (American points.)

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, March 2.

Liverpool Wheat.

March 4/2s 1./4d. down 3/8d.
May 4/4d. up 1/8d.
July 4/5s. 1/2d. up 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat.

March dol. 79-1/8 up 1/8.
May dol. 81-5/8 down 1/4.
May dol. 64-3/8 down 1.

Argentine Linseed.

April 11.60 down 5.
May 11.74 down 2.

London Linseed.

Feb/Mar. £9-13-9 up sh. 2/6d.

London Linseed Oil.

Apl. Sh. 19/1 1/2d. up 1-1/2d.
May/Aug. Sh. 19/8 1/4d. up 2.1/4d.

Wheat Cable: (Liverpool.)

"Market quiet need fresh information or increased consumption."

Linseed Cable: (London.)

"Large demand offset heavy movement. "Short" interest still considerable. Prospects next acreage discouraging in America and Argentine. We look gradual advance but eventually much higher."

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FOR



*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1931.


## CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has been somewhat slow in publishing its views on the Round Table Conference proposals. But the statement now published by the Committee of the Chamber may for that very reason be presumed to express its thoroughly considered opinions on those proposals. The Committee is now definitely of opinion that the sum total of all the proposals "does not make any substantial advance of India towards Dominion Status inasmuch as the Reservations, safeguards and guarantees sought to be imposed are of a nature which will effectively restrict the exercise of responsibility." This opinion is valuable as representing a class of men whose interests are specially involved in the financial safeguards and guarantees and who being experienced businessmen know what they talk about. It is but natural that the opinion is thoroughly in agreement with that expressed by other responsible Indian businessmen and by some well-known professors of Economics; and it is equally natural that it conflicts with the opinion of the British vested interests and their agents and dupes in India. It is significant that the severe criticism of the safeguards and guarantees has so impressed some of the Moderate leaders and papers that the only defence they now urge is that the last word has not been said on these safeguards and that they can be considerably modified. That is true and it is something that the need for drastic modification is now being felt by a growing number of Indians.

Without going much into detail about the financial safeguards the Committee of the Merchants' Chamber generally observes that "the authority to make such provisions in the Constitution as may be necessary to ensure its stability and the credit of the country must vest in the Indian people themselves as they may well be expected to take all proper steps in that behalf." This is plain and simple as an axiom and should not be objected to by any but interested non-Indians. Unrestricted Indian responsibility will not jeopardise legitimate British or other non-Indian interests. For, as the Committee points out, the future Government of India will, "while fully protecting the interests of Indian Nationals in their industry and enterprise, pay all due regard to the just claims of non-Indians engaged in industry or commerce in the country." But privilege to foreigners is doomed.

It may be safely assumed that the business community in India in general is in substantial agreement with the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the financial aspects of the Round Table proposals. That community has suffered so long and so heavily under a policy of unabashed favouritism towards British interests that many responsible Indian merchants have given to the Congress their enthusiastic support, financial and moral, in its efforts to win complete Swaraj for the country and to put an end once for all to its economic and political bondage. Even if their views on the political aspects of the Round Table Conference scheme are divided, Indian businessmen are almost unanimous in insisting on real and complete financial autonomy for the country and on condemning the frivolous restrictions placed by the Conference on that autonomy in the name of safeguards. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Lalji Naranji in his press statement on the Indian Budget goes so far as to suggest that unless Government unconditionally and "without any higgling" accept certain terms of truce including "full freedom to bring about the exchange and currency policy as the country likes" and "making India self-supporting in the sea on its own coast'," "the leaders will be justified in breaking negotiations". Businessmen as well as nationalists condemn the so-called safeguards as being incompatible with complete financial autonomy without which Swaraj would be a mockery.

## OVERSEAS "FRIENDS" AND "EXPERTS".

—:o:—

Within three months the prophecy uttered in these columns proves true. What was the prophecy? "It is," we said, "safe to prophesy that the "distinguished" assembly at India House, with due decorum, appreciated" the achievement of the India Society described by its President on the occasion of a "conversazione" specially arranged for their pleasure and benefit, "by permission of the High Commissioner for India". We had not, at the time, a report before us of the discussions at the function. And, we wondered whether there was "a single member of the distinguished assembly who knew and had the needful courage to protest and fight against some of the recent reactionaary activities of the Society? If there was one, we shall listen to him. We are sure, however, we shall wait in vain." We have not been mistaken. We have not misjudged the situation. Mr. John de la Vallette, Vice-Chairman of the Society in a recent interview with Reuter's, confirms completely our judgment and prophecy. He is said to have observed that the evidence that the Society's efforts were "appreciated in India was clearly brought out recently by the keen interest in the Society's work displayed by many representatives to the Round Table Conference". So, the assurance from "the many assembled at a social function" and the "permission" of the High Commissioner in London embolden him to take for granted the support in India, moral and financial, for an elaborate scheme of a "Central Museum of Asiatic Art."

Is India aware of the scheme? Is the country informed of the exact character and scope of the scheme? Are we, in India, given an opportunity of examining and discussing the scheme? Do we know the financial obligations involved in the scheme? Could we afford those obligations? Could we entrust it to the India Society? Should we prefer to possess the Central Museum of Asiatic Art in Asia, in India? Have other Asiatic nations except India shown the inclination to contribute to the Central Museum of Asiatic Art? The "many" delegates who found it so pleasant and easy and polite to offer their assurance to the High Commissioner and to high officials of the India Society will kindly answer these questions specifically. In the meantime, let us assess the recent achievements of the India Society and of the High Commissioner. It will be remembered that the India Society organised nearly seven years ago a Conference at Wembley on Indian Art. The Conference wound up with the usual pious hopes and a resolution. The President of the Society went further and won appreciation in India by insisting on some prompt and practical measures for the advancement of Indian art. It was evidently not the authentic note. The Society soon after declined the discussion and approval of the practical proposals embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. They were, India was informed, outside the jurisdiction of the Society. The amazing inconsistency and irresponsibility of the Society did not, by any chance, remain unnoticed in India. The subsequent activities of the Society were closely watched in India. A prominent and influential member of the Society, Prof. Rothenstein, in conjunction with the High Commissioner for India, not long afterwards, sponsored a scheme of his own fashioning for the supposed advancement of Indian art. The Government of India, as usual, respected the London mandate. No one in India knew about the scheme before it was finally carried out. And, the India Society kept silent as it has kept silent about the construction and design and the wanton extravagance of New Delhi and India House. It dared not offend the high and mighty, not even when they arrogantly claim, as the High Commissioner did claim, free and "complimentary" work from poverty-stricken, unemployed Indian artists, art-craftsmen and authors. Finally, when the Secretary to the Society, Mr. Ritcher, left England for India, he left it without the right instructions from his Society. We do not know whether he kept silent during his visit. But he preferred to achieve sympathy and tributes for the Society on the sly. Why? Let the self-complacent "many" who assembled at the pompous 'conversazione' of the Society enquire.

Prof. Rothenstein and the High Commissioner are, however, not easy to satisfy. They have given their signature and seal of approval to another little scheme for the "advancement" of Indian art and culture. They want the Indian students to be "under the discipline of expert teaching"', of course in London. And, India should, of course, know nothing, examine nothing, discuss nothing of that scheme. Does that matter, so long as the Government of India are ready and willing to oblige these philanthropists? We are, in all sobriety and pomp, asked to finance "the dignity of a chair in at least one English University." Sir John Marshall, Vice-President of the Society, knows all this. He has kept silent. And, the High Commissioner remains absent on the opening day of the Exhibition of Indian students' work at India House. Prof. Rothenstein's sympathy and interest in Indian art may not be under-estimated. They should not be over-rated either. They cannot possibly entitle him or his friends of the India Society to sign away the future and freedom of Indian art. He cannot, decidedly claim it when his sympathy and interest evaporate, the moment the demand for their practical manifestation is made from India. If India has the inclination and the funds she would, naturally and quite justifiably prefer to accomplish the 'dignity of a chair" of art and cultural studies in Indian Universities and to establish a Central Museum of Asiatic Art in India for Asia by Asians. India has at present neither the inclination nor the funds to throw away for the extravagant and irresponsible fantasies of those who prefer to remain faint-hearted as "friends" and misleading, irresponsible and uncertain as "experts."

## CHEAP ADVICE.

—:o:—

It has been a fashion of late for unoriginal educationists and officials to advise students to prefer technical to purely literary studies. The Governor of Bengal, the ex-officio Chancellor of the Calcutta University, repeating the insipid advice in his Convocation speech, observed that "the system of mass production, the inhibitions of the task, the lure of the beaten track and other causes led the majority of students to the profession of law, or teaching or the service of the State." and he exhorted young men to turn in large numbers 'to the vast and more sparsely occupied field of applied Science." The Chancellor, not being in close contact with students, seems to be utterly ignorant of the present realities of the case. Any number of students are now prepared to join technical schools and colleges. But what is Government doing to supply the requisite number of such schools and colleges? Little or nothing! Besides, Government is so lukewarm and step-motherly in building up Indian industries that even duly qualified technical graduates find that there is utterly inadequate scope for their higher technical knowledge, many of the prize posts going to less qualified Europeans. It is hypocrisy now to blame Indian students more than the present Government for the poverty of technical education in the country.

## UNWARRANTED OPTIMISM

Mr. C. F. Andrews strikes a note of optimism in an article to the "Cape Times," on the results of the Indian Round Table Conference. He discusses the probable effects on South Africa of the "new status" which the British Premier, Mr. Andrews says, has promised for India and he tells the South African Whites that in future India, as a 'Dominion' will regulate her affairs with South Africa as with anothor Dominion. We wonder what basis Mr. Andrews has for this optimism. Evidently, he reads into Mr. MacDonald's farewell speech at the Conference much more than Indians can. His unwarranted optimism is due to his being carried away by certain phrases in Mr. MacDonald's speech. He says, the British Premier "has made it quite clear on behalf of all political parties in Great Britain that there are to be eventually no reservations whatever in Indian self-government." And Mr. Andrews contentedly declares: "That is what is now actually implied by the phrase 'Dominion Status'."

But Indians know what is implied in that adjective 'eventually.' For a long time they have been assured that the goal of British policy in India is to prepare this country for self-government. The latest British effort has resulted in the preparation of a scheme of self-government in which the reservations are ninety per cent., while the element of responsibility is only ten per cent. How does Mr. Andrews in the face of these reservations—loaded responsibility—declare that "in domestic policy India is to be mistress within her own home in the same manner as the other Dominions?" We can only explain his optimism by assuring him that he has not yet realised the full implications of the military and financial safeguards. It is unfortunate that he should have struck this note of jubilation, because it helps the foreign publicists in taking a distorted view of the real situation in India and makes them wonder why Indians are not enamoured of the R. T. C. scheme.

# TALES OF YERAWDA

—:o:—

## VAGARIES OF OFFICIALDOM

(BY MAHMUD ALI KASURI.)

II*

It is the custom in other jails that when any prisoner comes in, he is kept in the class in which the magistrate has recommended him to be placed and the final allotment of classes is made by the Home Department. But Yerrawda has its own peculiarities. For some time, the jail officials of Yerrawda supposed that the Magistrates had no business to allot classes and that unless a prisoner was confirmed in any class by the Home Department he ought to be kept in 'C' class. I do not know how far the officials were justified in this, for as far as I know the rules say that prisoners shall be given provisional classes by the trying Magistrates and the Government shall afterwards permanently classify them. But pending this final allotment by the Home Department, the prisoners should be kept in classes in which the Magistrates have classified them. However the jail officials of Yerrawda thought otherwise.

**WANTED EXPLANATION.**

Mr. Jasraj Premraj Sandhe of Rahta in Ahmednagar district is a big Marwari merchant and banker. The trying Magistrate of his district gave him "A" class. He was brought to Yerrawda and, inspite of the Magistrate having given him "A" class he was kept in "C" class and his head was forcibly shaved. It was not until nearly four months had passed that he was brought to "B" class in which class the Home Department had confirmed him. It is pertinent to ask why was the Magistrate's order so carelessly set aside by the officials at Yerrawda? Why did it take the Home Department four months to fix up his class? If, as it is said the Home Department had confirmed his class much earlier, why did the jail officials keep him in "C" class so long after the Home Department had confirmed him in "B" class? If so, was the Superintendent of Yerrawda justified in so ignoring the orders of the Home Department? In any case to keep persons given "A" or "B" class by Magistrates in "C" class is most objectionable and further the delay in classification shows the callousness of the authorities concerned.

It is another instance of the laziness of some of the Government departments. Another instance is of Swami Sehjanand of Ahmednagar district. The convicting Magistrate gave him "B" class. The jail authorities kept him in "C" class. The Home Department confirmed him in "B" class, but it was not until he had passed nearly four months in "C" class that he was brought to "B" His head was also forcibly shaved in "C" class. Mr. Navre and Mr. Laljee Pendse were both given "B" class by the Magistrates, but inspite of all this the jail officials kept them in "C" class and it was not until long afterwards that they were brought to "B". Why were all these persons kept in "C" inspite of the trying Magistrates putting them in better class, requires an explanation and I hope the Home Member or the Director of Information will enlighten us upon the points.

**IRREGULAR DELIVERY OF LETTERS.**

The jail rules require that in addition to business correspondence "B" class prisoners should get in one month one interview and should write one letter and receive one letter. In Yerrawda the arrangement for interviews is satisfactory but that for letters is hopelessly bad. Prisoners' letters are indefinitely delayed without any cause or reason and I am sure that many letters are also misplaced and lost. Mr. Chottalal Ghelabhai was a member of Surat or Broach District Board. When he was in jail Board had to consider some very important question about erecting a bridge. The Board informed him of this by a regis-

(Continued On Page 3.)

*The first article appeared on February 27.

# ROOT CAUSE OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDY.

(BY P. G. KANEKAR.)

III.*

Faced with serious competition manufacturing countries resorted to rationalisation. The immediate effect of this was to throw a large number of workers out of employment. Rationalisation enabled the manufacturers to produce goods more cheaply, but the unemployment caused by the process reduced the number of potential customers not only of the industries rationalised but other industries as well. The arithmetic is simple. The mechanisation of industry with the addition of rationalisation has reduced the number of hands which would have otherwise to be employed. If you are able to turn out the same quantity of goods with the help of ten workmen instead of employing a hundred workmen, the remaining ninety workmen lose their jobs.

**INEVITABLE RESULT.**

If all industries are mechanised and rationalised a large portion of the whole labour population is thrown out of employment. It is true, mechanisation and rationalisation provide employment to those whose help is required to produce new patterns of machinery and new labour saving appliances. But the number of those who get employment on this account is much smaller than that of those who lose their jobs. Moreover, the manufacture of capital goods has its obvious limits. Capital goods last for a long time and their manufacture provides employment to a limited number of persons for a limited time. Thus the unemployment caused by mechanisation and rationalisation in the manufacture and consumption of goods can be but little compensated for by the employment provided in the manufacture of capital goods.

**COMPETITION IN CUTTING WAGES.**

Competition among the manufacturers leads them to cut the wages of the workers. Wage cut is generally the first remedy which suggests itself to the mind of an employer when he sees his profits dwindle. He must produce cheaply in order to sell cheaply. And the reduction in the wages reduces their purchasing power. This deepens the trade depression.

**OVER-PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.**

Competition among the manufacturers also increases the production of primary products. Before the trade depression set in there was a brisk demand for primary products. For example, cultivation of cotton was encouraged for the supply of raw material to the textile industry. The acreage under cotton was increased in America, Egypt and India, and cotton cultivation was newly introduced in Uganda and some other places. Besides, artificial silk has become a serious competitor of cotton. So long as this overproduction of raw material was being absorbed by the mills, the fact of overproduction was not felt till the stocks of piece-goods heavily accumulated. Now the agriculturists engaged in raising cotton crops are suffering along with the industrial workers. After the stocks are exhausted the demand for raw material may increase, but the supply will largely exceed the demand and the low prices will end in curtailing the area under cotton cultivation.

**BENEFITS OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION.**

Science and invention have made it possible to supply goods in abundance and to provide efficient services, and to save time and labour. The productive capacity of both agriculture and industry has been considerably increased, but the inequality in distribution of wealth has also increased in the same proportion with the result that although food and other necessaries of life may be produced in quantities sufficient to go round the whole population of the world millions of persons have to remain half-starved and ill-clothed, not to speak of their having to go without ordinary comforts and small luxuries which make life worth living. They have to suffer privations and misery not because they are unwilling to work but because they cannot obtain employment. The capitalist civilisation, therefore, stands self-condemned.

**IS WORLD RECOVERY POSSIBLE?**

The prospects of trade recovery are very gloomy indeed, in spite of

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 24 and 28.

# NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

**The Fourth Party.**

Sir Oswald Mosley and his followers, at present a small band of dissentients in the Labour Party desire the creation of a new separate political party in Britain. Sir Oswald launched formally the "New Party" on Saturday and it is in the solution of economic problems that he hopes the "New Party" will contribute in a radically novel manner. The Mosley group are against Free Trade and against Protection. They want a new economic organisation which will give protection to all classes and maintain a stable market. It is an ambitious programme and the emergence of the Mosley group as a distinct political entity is bound to cripple the efficiency of the Labour voting machine in the Commons. But for the present this is the only inconvenience Mr. MacDonald will feel, as the Mosley group are not at all anxious to help in turning his Government out of office.

**United Endeavour.**

The "New Statesman" said in mail week that the entente between the Government and the Liberals had altered the face of politics in Great Britain. It certainly has and it has shown how thick-skinned the MacDonald Government are in the matter of defeats. They are not prepared to resign except on what they consider a defeat on a "major issue." And their interpretation of the term is evidently extremely narrow. The were defeated on a Liberal amendment of vital importance to their Trade Disputes Bill. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress protested to the Premier on Friday that the effect of the Liberal tinkering with the measure which will render all large-scale strikes illegal will be to worsen the position of the Trade Union movement. But the MacDonald Government, one of whose principal objects is supposed to be the fostering of that movement, are prepared to take the Liberal snub lying down. It is not only in regard to their Indian policy that the MacDonald Government are under the dictation of Mr. Lloyd George but also in their domestic policy.

**Presumptuous**

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, having been a Simonite, naturally makes much of the Round Table Conference. Only, his "greatest disappointment arises from the fact that the Constitution as outlined by the Conference is most undemocratic inasmuch as it is based on a very restricted franchise." Dr. Ambedkar, who rightly stands for immediate adult franchise, somewhat presumptuously observes that if Mahatma Gandhi accepts any but a "thoroughly democratic" constitution, "I would not hesitate to call his act as the greatest betrayal of trust and his campaign of Civil Disobedience as the worst exploitation of the masses for the service of the classes." We should think that those who have actually trusted and followed Gandhiji are best qualified to judge how he repays the trust. And a "thoroughly democratic constitution" is to be won not by talk but by hard fight. As regards adult franchise the Nehru Report, which Gandhiji fully supported, was the first public demand for such a franchise at a time when most of the self-constituted leaders of backward classes slavishly accepted Government nomination as the best safeguard for those classes.

**A Motilal Miscellany**

Under the title "Pandit Motilal Nehru, His Life and Work," the Modern Book Agency of Calcutta has promptly and opportunely published in one volume a brief life sketch of Pandit Motilal in 25 pages, newspaper accounts of the Sharadha ceremony and Motilal celebration, a number of tributes by leaders and newspapers, Pandit Motilal's presidential address at the Calcutta Congress, 1928 and the All-Parties' Constitution known as the Nehru Report. The book continues about 180 pages, is well illustrated and is priced Rs. 1-8-0. Considering that original matter is very scanty, the price of the book seems to be needlessly high.

**Savage Sentence.**

While Mahatma Gandhi was insisting on the right to picket peacefully even during the period of truce, here is a Lahore Magistrate who has just inflicted a savage sentence of eleven months' imprisonment on twenty-five lady picketers for picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth.

# Round Table Conference Papers Before Assembly.

## MR. CHETTY EXPOSES SHAM FISCAL AUTONOMY.

## MR. B. DAS' OBJECTION TO PRICES JOINING FEDERATION.

### "Dont Want To Stagnate And Deteriorate By Association With Autocrats"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Begum Shah Nawaz alone showed patience and heard the whole sitting of the Assembly debate on the Round Table Conference. Dr. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar left after the two Opposition leaders, Mr. Rangachariar and Sir Abdur Rahim, had given the start. Both the Nationalist and Independent spokesman used the occasion more or less to say a good and cheery word to those who had gone to London.

DIDN'T TOUCH THE R. T. C. SCHEME.

Mr. Rangachariar did not at all touch the Conference scheme. Sir Abdur Rahim attempted it slightly but as a leader of the non-communal Party was desirous of avoiding controversy.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty took a deep plunge and thinking that bubble had been raised over the fiscal autonomy tried to prick it. Sir Hugh Cocke discreetly avoided replying to Mr. Shanmukham Mr. R. S. Sarma thought he should expose Mr. Shanmukham's attempt "to sail under Swarajist Flag" and as usual provoked an attack from Mr. B. Das that Mr. Sarma himself was sailing under the Clive Street flag.

WAITING FOR WIFE'S APPRECIATION.

The standard of debate was poor but the best applause came when Mian Shah Nawaz launched on the individual appreciation of the work done by various delegates by omitting his own wife provoked the Conservative Mr. Yakub to suggest the addition "Yes, I include my good wife too" acknowledged Mian Shah Nawaz amidst thundering cheers and when he took his seat he looked up to the President's Gallery where his wife was seated and seemed to wonder whether his performance was worthy of the occasion. This process of mutual admiration is to conclude on Saturday when a lobby whisper says "Some bigger guns are to thunder."

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The Legislative Assembly held a special sitting to-day to discuss the Round Table Conference papers. The galleries were full and became crowded by the time the question hour was over.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Shankar Rao, Budget Officer, were sworn in amidst cheers. The distinguished visitors in the galleries included Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Mrs. Shah Nawaz who had been attracted by the debate on their labours in London.

CONTENT WITH "KICKING THE BALL."

Sir George Rainy moving the agreed motion that the Parliamentary papers in connection with the Round Table Conference be taken into consideration said he hod no intention of making a speech. His function was that of a local magnate who started a football match by kicking the ball off. He, therefore, contented himself with making a simple motion.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar of the Nationalist Party reviewed the political history of India down to the London Conference and appealed to all the parties including the European Group and the Treasury Benches to realise that sincerity and speed should be the watchwords and must build the future constitution upon the foundations of the decisions of the London Conference so that India might be a part of the British Empire.

PROGRTSS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

He traced the growth of the National movement from a body passing loyalty resolutions and prayerful petitions, into an active force as a result of which the Minto-Morley Reforms gave place to the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution with Dyarchy in the provinces and an irresponsible Government at the Centre. The result of it was that members of the Legislature here voted often in indignation and not out of a sense of responsibility as to the results of the voting upon the fate of the country. He alluded to his own resolution for Dominion Status Constitution moved in 1924 when Pandit Motilal Nehru moved an amendment asking for a Round Table Conference. The amended motion was carried. That was in spite of the opposition from the Civil Service.

LEARN LESSONS OF THE PAST.

The position to-day was that there was Civil Disobedience still on one side and represion on the other, such repression that the voices of Moderates and Liberals were still. He asked European commercialists and the Government to learn the lessons of the past and be prepared to adopt the Secretary of State's watchwords "sincerity and speed" and proceed with the task of building up the future constitution with the single desire to promote the happiness of the millions of India.

He warded the Government that armoured cars, bombs and lathi charges would not prove of avail. No Moderate could have sympathy for the Government when people were beaten and dragged like dead dogs along streets. They must now rivet their attention on evolving a scheme which would contain elements that would help the constitutional growth of India and not retard it in any manner. Concluding Mr. Rangachariar asked the Assembly to give general approval to the Conference's decisions and proceed in course of time to set up a Committee to sit with the Second Conference in a spirit of comradeship.

EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said, that the work of the Conference, must be assessed in the light of the financial safeguards and equality of trading rights. Safeguards proposed were: (1) Governor General's overriding powers, (2) that a Reserve Bank must be provided somehow in the Constitution, (3) and that the previous sanction of the Governor-General should be made necessary for the introduction of a measure for amending the Indian Paper Currency Act.

Mr. Shankham Chetty said:—"If these overriding powers are to be exercised only till a Reserve Bank is established I have no objection because till the Bank is established we have no machinery to carry out any financial reforms, but if these powers are to be there eben after the Bank is established then they take away from our Parliament its sovereign rights and the constitution that provides such safeguards will not be worth looking at."

Mr. Chetty quoted in this connection from a statement of Lord Reading's which indicated that the safeguard was intended to be in existence only till the bank was established, but later Lord Reading had added an explanatory footnote which indicated that the safeguard was intended to operate even after the Bank was established so that even if the future Indian Parliament that that the exchange ratio should be changed it could not do so without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. Mr. Chetty mentioned another "signal of danger" in the Government of India Despatch which put forward the monstrous proposition that the Reserve Bank of India should work on the lines approved by the Bank of England and be dictated to by it.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir dissented from Mr. Chetty's view.

Mr. Chetty maintained his point and continuing, referred to the demand for equality of trading rights. "If that means that Europeans are to get an assurance that their property and existing rights will not be confiscated that assurance we give wholeheartedly, but if by that proviso is meant that every Tom, Dick and Harry can come to India and do what he likes in India, we will not concede that right (applause).

RUINOUS LOAN POLICY.

Reverting to the subject of control over Loan operations of India, Mr. Chetty asked, when the Finance Member to-day did not have such control, why should the future Finance Member face it? "Our Finance Member has raised loans last year which we consider ruinous to the credit of India, and yet, has not the Finance Member claimed the fullest discretion to act in the interests of India?"

"LET US GET DOWN TO BUSINESS."

Sir Hugh Cocke was struck by the large number of points which remained to be dealt with and the many interests which were not vocal, which required attention. He held that Mr. Chetty's suspicions were unjustified.

He complained the House on the tone of the speeches and ended with the dictum laid down by the Commander-in-Chief the other day, "Let us wash out the past and get down to business."

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (who was one of the delegates to the Round Table Conference) made a remarkable maiden speech. Mr. Chetty had expressed natural misapprehensions. He (Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar) as the only member of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee present in the Assembly, assured the House that none was oblivious of the fact that the financial problem was the real test, but the quotations given by Mr. Chetty did not put the case fairly for all delegates.

Mr. Chetty, intervening, said, that he gave two interpretations and wanted to know which was right.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that the report of the Federal Structure Committee, in para 20, clearly laid down that these powers of the Governor-General were to be in existence only until the Reserve Bank could be set up with adequate reserves.

POSITION OF EUROPEANS.

Dealing next with the position of Europeans, the speaker paid high tribute to Mr. Gavin Jones and Sir Hubert Carr for their co-operation. He reminded European members of the House of Sir Hubert's remarks that the future of the community depended not on safeguards, but on the goodwill of India as a whole. (Applause).

There was no question of a subject race meeting a ruling nation. The whole spirit there was different.

WHY CHETTY SAILED UNDER SWARAJIST SAILS.

Mr. R. S. Sarma regretted that Mr. Chetty had given the debate an acrimonious racial aspect. (Laughter). He talked of India being mortgaged to the hilt and of every Tom, Dick and Harry coming to India and doing what he liked. The Hon. Member wants to keep under Swarajist sails so that when the Federal Assembly comes he may not go into obscurity."

Mr. B. Das: You are sailing under the Clive Street flag.

Mr. Sarma: Clive Street has supported Swarajists and Swarajist papers more than they have supported me.

Mr. Sarma pleaded or the Premier's frank statement being accepted in the same spirit. There was courageous modesty in the Premier's statement. The House should say: "We accept the conclusions of the Conference unreservedly and with all their implications."

PATTING THEIR OWN BACKS.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that the Round Table Conference had achieved what every patriotic Indian had insisted it should achieve, for it had opened a new chapter in the history of India by coming to decisions which had the support of all parities in Britain. India's thanks were due to the Princes for their patriotism, to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for his able advocacy of India's case, to H. H. the Aga Khan and Sir Muhammad Shafi for pressihg the Muslim point of view, to Mr. Benn and Lord Sankey for their guidance, to Lord Reading for his valuable lead and help (here Maulvi Mahomed Yakub interjected amidst continuous cheers "and last but not least, to Begum Shah Nawaz") and lastly to his good wife (Loud cheers) for her humble services.

NO MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS IN A HURRY.

Mr. B. Das wanted to see the complete picture of the scheme and objected to mutual compliments being paid in a hurry. First of all, he complained that the Government were responsible for Congressmen not participating in the Conference.

As for the Princes, he could not understand these praises being showered without knowing whether the Princes would be mere ornament or active members in the Federal Parliament, and whether the Indian States would be represented on a population basis, and further, whether anything would be done for the subjects of the Indian States before the Princes joined the Federation. Without these, he feared that Indian Princes could not be qualified for election to the Federal legislature, and at any rate, he objected to British India allowing itself to stagnate and deteriorate by association with autocratic Princes.

Mr. Das pleaded for the separation of Orissa, and concluding, paid a tribute to the Viceroy but pointed out that unless Congressmen were induced to join in the second Conference, there could be no peace either in India or in Britain.

"DIDN'T REPRESENT ANYONE."

Mr. Sadiq Hussain said that the delegates to the Round Table Conference did not represent anyone in India, although they on the non-official side greatly appreciated their work in London. He was however greatly disappointed over the recommendation regarding the Frontier Province which was now promised less than what the rest of India had enjoyed since 1921.

Mr. Krishnamachariar felt that it would have been better to have devised a sort of unitary Government in which the Princes could find their place.

The Assembly adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

# "DELHI PARLEYS, A SETBACK TO STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM."

—:o:—

## Bombay Youths' Letter To Mahatma Gandhi.

### MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA SIGNS THE MANIFESTO.

A largely attended meeting of the signatories to the recent manifesto of the Youth Leaguers and the Trade Unionists was held on Sunday night at the Blavatsky Lodge Building under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya. The object of the meeting was to find out the best ways and means to popularies the Manifesto throughout the country with the purpose of submitting a programme to the Karachi Congress.

DELHI PARLEYS, A SETBACK.

Mr. Vasant Karnik stressed the necessity of pointing out to the leaders that the youth of the country will never rest content until complete independence was achieved. Sardar Mehan Singh of the Akali Dal declared that the community could not understand the reasons which prompted the Working Committee to carry on negotiations with the Viceroy. He said the leaders must be timely warned of the consequences of their present action which was nothing less than willing capitulation. The speaker deplored that instead of pushing ahead the mighty struggle for national freedom the present. Delhi conversations were contributing towards creating a set back.

Mr. Khanolkar appealed to every rank and file of the national struggle not to sit quiet but to stir themselves up so as to make their emphatic voice heard in Delhi whilst the leaders were almost on the point of signing a compromise with the government. He felt that the exploitation of the masses would not cease unless complete independence was established. Mr. Tyab Shaikh and Sunder Kabadi emphasised the necessity of a concerted action to create a country-wide agitation in support of the programme laid down in the manifesto.

"BETRAYING WORKTRS AND PEASANTS."

Mr. Laljee Pendse reminded the meeting of the number of promises made to the peasants and workers in rallying them for the struggle for independence. He thought that what was offered by the R. T. C. was accepted by the Working Committee as worthy of consideration then those who were responsible in making those promises would be betraying their interest. The meeting then passed the following resolution unanimously:

CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE.

"This meeting of the signatories to the Manifesto resolves to carry on agitation and propaganda to have all the anti-imperialist forces rallied on the platform formulated therein with the object of further conducting the struggle for national freedom uncompromisingly."

By another resolution passed unanimously the meeting appointed a committee, called the Committee of Action for Independence, with Mr. Sunder Kabadi as its Secretary, to draw up a plan of the proposed campaign and supervise its execution.

LETTER TO MAHATMA.

At the suggestion of some members it was further resolved to address a letter to the Working Committee and particularly to Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru asking them to define their attitude clearly towards the Manifesto.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya in closing the meeting assured the signatories of her complete accord with the general principles laid down in the manifesto, which in her opinion was a timely publication worthy of serious consideration by every one engaged in the struggle. She further stated that she would write to Mahatma Gandhi drawing his attention to the Manifesto.

The first meeting to popularise the manifesto will be held at the Blavastky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (s.t.) and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Laljee Pendse, Tyab Shaikh, G. L. Kandalkar and Dr. J. N. Choksey. The speakers will address the meeting on the Task Before the Karachi Congress.


# WANTED TOPICAL PHOTOS

## For 'Chronicle' Special Number

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites its readers to send, as early as possible, unpublished photographs, relating to the National Movement for publication in the Special Number. Photographs accepted will be paid for at our usual rates. Stamps should be enclosed for return, in case of rejection.


# Repression Must Stop First.

## MAHATMA'S CABLE TO "NEWS-CHRONICLE" AND LATTER'S COMMENTS.

The "News-Chronicle" gives prominence on its front page to the following cable from Mahatma Gandhi:—

In reply to your cable, I am unable to pronounce a final opinion on the Round Table Conference, but wnat worries me is the look of things here.

If the Conference has really offered freedom to India the reaction should have been felt here.

On the contrary, what I find is that black repression continues unabated.

Unprovoked assaults on innocent citizens still continue, respectable people being summarily and without apparent reason deprived of their immovable and moveable property by mere executive action.

A procession of women was forcibly dispersed, and they were seized by their hair and kicked with boots.

The continuance of such repression would make Congress co-operation impossible, even if other difficulties were got over.

Commenting on the above, the "News-Chronicle", writes:—

The cable which we are able to publish to-day from Mr. Gandhi is both hopeful and helpful. It does not by any means close the door upon the hopes which the London Conference aroused. It would appear from this message that Mr. Gandhi does not yet thoroughly appreciate the true meaning of the great offer made to India at the Conference, and is suspending judgment upon it until he has had the opportunity, as he will have very soon now, of hearing from the delegates themselves what its nature is. That is a perfectly sensible attitude with which no reasonable man will quarrel. We see nothing in this cable to suggest that Mr. Gandhi will, when he understands the nature of the new situation, refuse to play in it the part which, to Western eyes, would seem the natural part for a national leader of his eminence and authority to play.

Mr. Gandhi says, and it cannot be denied, that the present atmosphere of repression and bloodshed is very unfavourable to peaceful negotiation and sympathetic understanding. He makes certain grave charges, which must of course be investigated. In the meanwhile it is but fair to point out that the responsibility for this "atmosphere" does not rest upon the Indian Government alone. It could be dissipated to-morrow by the calling off—the temporary calling off, if Mr. Gandhi prefers it so—of the civil disobedience campaign. In such a "Truce of God" Mr. Gandhi would have time and opportunity of testing for himself the reality and the possibilities of the new offer. Its sponsors ask for nothing better.

# SAVE BHAGATSINGH AND COMRADES FROM GALLOWS.

## Bombay's Appeal For Mercy Presented To Viceroy

### EXECUTIONS POSTPONED SAYS SIRDAR JAMIAT SINGH

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Bombay Citizens' Memorial to the Viceroy for commutttion of the death sentences on Bhagatsingh Rajguru and Sukhdev with over two lakhs signatures was delivered by Sirdar Jamiat Singh to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy to-day. Sirdar Jamiat Singh reliably understands, that their executions have been postponed. As depends on the peace negotiations. Sirdar Jamiat Singh is leaving for Bombay to-night.

—:o:—

## Bombay Citizen's Demand.

"Do not hang Bhagat Singh" was the plea put forward by several speakers at the meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Ramgharia Shiromani Akali Dal, to condemn the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Sirdar Indrajit Singh presided.

Sjt. Mohanlal moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Ramgharia Shiromani Akali Dal strongly feels the injustice of the death sentences passed on Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades and appeals to the Government to commute the death sentences and thus give a practical evidence of the real change of heart which alone can be conducive to an everlasting peace between Great Britain and India.

The speaker had little hope of the demand being accepted by the Government and he, therefore, requested the audience not to waste their time in petitions but to exert themselves to see that the work of achieving freedom left unfinished by Bhagat Singh was completed.

Sirdar Kevalram seconded the resolution. He felt that the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades would not mend matters but would be made much worse. He, therefore, warned the Government to stay their hands and to spare the lives of those gallant young men who were loved and revered by millions of their countrymen.

NO ADDRESS TO IRWIN.

Mr. Maniam said that the Government was suing for peace on the one hand, while on the other it had decided to hang Bhagat Singh and his comrades, to whom the country felt justice was denied. He criticised the attitude of those of Bombay's city fathers who were prepared to vote a civic address to Lord Irwin who was responsible for promulgating a dozen ordinances. He appealed to the audience to see that no address was presented to the Viceroy.

Sjt. Shrinarayan and several other speakers addressed the meeting on the same subject and the resolution was passed.

## 'SAVE THEM FROM GALLOW!"

The President, Sri Guru Singh Sabha writes:—

The following resolution was passed in the public meeting of the Sabha on Monday:

This public meeting of Sikhs held under the auspieces of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha appeals to the Viceroy to commute the death sentences of S. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj Guru as their crime is not proved.

A formal wire has been issued to the Viceroy.

—:o:—

SPARE BHAGAT SINGH.

—:o:—

The Bombay Chemists and Druggists Servants Association, Bombay, have wired to the Viceroy as under:—

"We view with grave concern the Government decision of execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. We appeal the Government to respect popular feeling, and cancel death sentence passed on them, and to show clemency to the accused in view of present political situations."

# SUPERSEDING SURAT MUNICIPALITY

## Adjournment Motion Discussed And Withdrawn.

After talking a lot on the supercession of the Surat Municipality, the Legislative Council allowed the mover of the adjournment motion to withdraw when the time came for putting the question to vote.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

An adjournment motion was moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar), on the question of the supercession of the Surat Municipality, which was announced last week in the "Government Gazette." The President ruled the adjournment motion in order and as 46 councillors got up in support of it, 4 p.m. was fixed for its discussion.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, then announced that in deference to the wishes of several councillors he had agreed to appoint a Retrenchment Committee consisting of five non-official and two official councillors. The Council, he said, had already elected a Finance Committee on which there were 23 councillors. He thought that the Finance Committee was too unwieldy and would take a long time to make retrenchment suggestions. He hoped the Retrenchment Committee, whose personnel he would announce later on, would make suitable proposals for retrenchment, which he would have no objection to accept.

LAND REVENUE GRANT.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, then moved for a total grant of Rs. 62,55,000 under the head of Land Revenue.

"UNDEMOCRATIC, UNJUSTIFIABLE."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar), moved his adjournment motion. He was not satisfied that the Surat Municipality had failed to perform its duties. Although the General Board did not carry on work, yet, he said, the Standing Committee functioned and disposed of important items. The Government would have been better advised if they had dissolved the Municipality or warned first. Neither did they ask for any explanation from the President of the Municipality against whom a vote of no-confidence was passed. Mr. Chitale, therefore, thought that the action of Government was undemocratic, unconvincing and unjustifiable.

"JUSTIFIABLE," SAYS THE OFFICIAL.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla (General Member) assured the House that he was as much for the preservation of the sacred rights of a local body, as any member of the Council. In this case, however, he said, the Municipality did not function at all for nearly six months, because a majority of members had disagreement with the President and they had passed a vote of no-confidence. Because there was a dispute, he asked, was it right to suspend work and make the public suffer? He thought that the supercession was justifiable and proper.

STUCK TO HIS CHAIR.

Sardar Davar T. K. Modi (Surat) supported the motion and said after the no-confidence vote in the President was passed the Government should have removed him from the office. Since Government did not remove the President the majority of the members refused to work with him and adjourned the meeting from time to time. Besides, he said, he was told that the President was in the habit of writing to the Government without consulting the other members of the Municipality. Even public meetings were held subsequent to the passing of the no-confidence vote asking the President to resign, but he stuck up to his chair. When the deputation of the Municipal members waited upon the Commissioner, North Division, to explain the situation, the latter too did not advise the President to resign. He, therefore, thought that it was not fair to charge the Municipality with dereliction of duty.

PUBLIC MAY NOT SUFFER.

Mr. G. H. Garrett, Commissioner North Division said, the dispute between the President and the majority of the members was going on since September last and since then no business of public interest was transacted by that body.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan (Nasik) gave instances of several Municipalities where moneys were misappropriated and yet they were not superseded, but chance was given to them to function.

NO REASON SHOWN.

Khan Bahadur Allabakhsh (Shikarpur) also supported the motion and said the majority of the members did not agree with the President who was a non-Congress man and others were Congressmen. The Government did not show sufficient reason for superseding the Municipality.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir R. J. Vakil (Minister for Local Self-Government) said it was a very dangerous procedure to pass a no-confidence vote in the President as parties often change in strength. The Surat Municipality did not function for six months and consequently the members entirely forgot the duty which they owed to the public. If possible and permissible by law he promised to impose the minimum of supersession.

On this assurance Rao Bahadur Chitale withdrew his motion.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

## GUARD ON TOBACCO CROPS OF VADADALA.

—:o:—

### Fire In Vasana.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, February 26.

The attachment officers have now directed their attention to the tobacco crops ready for harvesting in the fields of Vadadala, a Satyagrahi village of the Taluka. The attachment clerk has shifted from Saijpur with his men to Vedadala and has posted there a strong police guard on the crops. Similar steps have been taken at Amod where also the police keep a vigilant eye on the crops.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

About 100 Vighas of land, confiscated for non-payment of revenue, has been sold to a relative of the Ruling Family of Vadashinor. It was in the time of Mr. M. M. Shah, the Chhota Commissioner that this relative of the Vadashinor Family came down to Borsad in connection with the said lands, promised to be sold to him by the Mamlatdar Mr. Shah at a very low rate. On the 24th instant the Circle Inspector, the Talati and a lot of others, including police, ravanias and others went to Anklav to hand over the possession of the confiscated lands. One of the ravanias blew the trumpet call by beating a drum and then the Circle Inspector declared the lands to be lawfully handed over to the buyer.

For the last few months thefts, pilfering and looting are the daily events of Ras. Not a single day or night passes without there being at least one instance of theft or looting. The people of Ras have took all this quite unaffected, as it were, for the cause of the country and it may be said thit they have willingly chosen to suffer a loss valued at thousands of rupees.

HOW PLANKS ARE ATTACHED.

The following statement submitted by a Vaghari—a man of depressed class—throws ample light on the daily incidents that occur at Ras:—

"I, Shiva Ranchhod, a Vaghari of Ras, hereby state of my own accord that about a fortnight ago, a ravania of Ras, came to me and asked me to accompany him to the police camp. Afraid of being beaten by him, I obeyed his order and on going to the police camp. I found 7 other Vagharis, staying in my street, waiting there for the orders of the police. The Ravania informed us that these planks used for building purposes in houses are to be taken to the Ras Station for being sent to Kathana. Hearing this we told him that we shall not take these planks to the Station but he threatened us with beating and we consented at last. There were 16 such planks, 4-1|2 feet long, and we were given two each for being taken to the Station. But while we were on'y half the distance from the Station, the train in which these planks were to be sent to Kathana, left the Station and we had to return to the village. We place the planks back in the police camp and we were asked to come back next morning and take the same to the Station. But when we went next morning to the police camp, we were told that the planks were sent to Kathana at night in a motor lorry."

LOSS FROM FIRE.

The owners of the four houses that were set to fire on the 21st instant at Bodal have suffered a loss of Rs. 3000 due to the fire. Grass has also been burnt by badmashes at Vasna. 29 of the volunteers sent to Anand from Borsad Taluka for picketing, manufacture and sale of Contraband Salt have been arrested. from Anand, Umreth, Karamsad and other centres.

MUSLIM SYMPATHY.

It is reported that attempts are being made to persuade some Mohomedans of Borsad Town to stand as witnesses and support the action of the 21st January, if ever any Inquiry Committee is appointed to investigate into the Borsad affair. It is well-known that the Muslim population of Borsad town has strongly resented the assault on the women of Borsad on the 21st January. The recent resolutions of the Borsad Municipal Board on the Police Attach on Women on the 21st January were supported by a Muslim member of the Board and that the resolutions were passed without any opposition from any of the members of the Board. This clearly manifests the feeling and indignation of the Borsad Public.

The Borsad Muslim issues their own local Bulletin, "Rast Guftar" in its number 35 of the 25th instant, it publishes in an article some facts relating to the attempts that are being made to persuade the Muslims of Borsad to record statements that would support the course of action taken by the police on that day. But the Bulletin requests the public of Borsad, particularly the Moslems to stand by truth and truth alone, unmindful of the wrath and displeasure of the authorities.

## BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

### Kothari's Constructive Work

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARANGADRA, Feb. 28.

As a result of the Conference between Sjt. Manilal Kothari and cloth merchants of Halwad a settlement was reached to-day, the latter agreeing not to import foreign cloth till the present Congress resolution is in force and get their present stocks sealed till May 31. A vigilance committee has been appointed.

Mr. Kothari addressed a mass meeting last night when he fervently appealed for all help to the movement by constructive work.

A batch of Porbandar picketers under the leadership of Sjt. Hassainbhai leaves Halwad to-day for Joravarnagar. Dhrangadra picketers under Sjt. Manekchand return to-morrow.

## SURAT'S TENTH DICTATOR.

—:o:—

### Women Picket Sarbhon Liquor Shop.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 22.

Sjt. Ibhrahimmia is nominated as the tenth "Dictator" for Surat dist. by Miss Madhumati the ninth dictator for Surat who is now under arrest.

JAPTI RAJ:—Is going on in Bardoli taluka. The officials break open the houses of the migrated peasants and attach the property of the peasants who were sentenced and fined. The peasants who did not pay the fine and sufferred jail are also troubled. Thus the peasants had to suffer jail and also pay the fine-seventeen times more on account of these japtis. Doors and windows are also carried away by the officials.

NEW PATELS.

Newly appointed patels have generally no social status, many of them are under the burden of debt.

MORE THEFTS.

Malekpore talati has bought six carts full of Jwari-ears for a nominal sum of Rs. 17. Thefts in the farms inspite of the police guard by the Government are becoming an ordinary everyday matter. 75 maunds of cotton is recently stolen from the various farms in the village of Siker. Wheat is also being stolen.

WOMEN PICKETS AT SARBHON

Sarbhone liquor-shops are being picketed by the ladies under the supervision of Smt. Kasturben from Gandhiji's own Ashram. The shopkeeper does not lag behind even in pushing aside the ladies and dragging the customers, into the shop. Kaikhushru was the original owner of this shop, but he has given up his trade this year in consideration of the present struggle.

Ginning mill owners of the Chikhali taluka are thinking of closing their mills for this year.

Two gentlemen from Vatan (Taluka Pardi) are kept as under-trials for one month and more; no charge is put on them.

## *Civic Address To Gandhiji.*

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

Sheth Popatlal Nagsi, a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has sent a proposal to the President to the effect that an address be given to Mahatmaji on his arrival at Ahmedabad.

It is understood that he has also sent another proposal to the effect that the Municipality should observe Pandit Motilal Day every year.

## Borsad Day At Amraoti

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, Feb. 28.

Amraoti District Congress Committee observed "Borsad Day" on February 28, with a procession of men and women parading the streets. The procession was led by Shrimati Sushilabai Gandhi and ended at the Nehru Park in a public meeting presided over by Mrs. Gandhi. Several speakers strongly criticised the police excesses.

## THREE SURAT DICTATORS JAILED

—:o:—

### For Managing A Banned Association

SURAT, Feb. 28.

The City Magistrate delivered judgment in the case against three "dictators" of Surat. Sjts. Indulal Chhotubhai Desai, Chandulal Gulabdas Kantli and Chhaganlal Keshavlal Zaveri, the fourth, fifth and sixth "Dictators."

All of them were charged under Section 17(1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, with being members of and operating and managing the affairs of an association that had been declared unlawful, namely, the Surat Samiti.

The Magistrate held the fourth "Dictator" guilty under Section 17(1) and (2) and convicted and sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(1) and nine months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(2) the sentences to run concurrently.

The fifth and sixth "Dictators" were held guilty under Section 17 (1) only and were sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

## MAHATMAJI'S DISCIPLE ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JAFRABAD, Mar. 1.

Sjt. Haridas Varjiwandas Gandhi of Mahatmaji's first batch and others were attacked brutally by a Kapole Mahajan mob and foreign cloth merchants, while picketing Jivraj Seth's death dinner yesterday. Great excitement prevails.

## TALES OF YERAWDA CONTINUED

(Continued from page 6.)

tered letter. The letter was duly received in jail office but delivered to Mr. Gandhi after a delay of about five months after that date. This is the way registered letters were treated and from this the fate of of ordinary letters may be easily judged. I was in jail for four months and my people say that they sent me many letters but I never received more than one, while in that period I was entitled to get four. Why my letters were never given to me I cannot say except for one month in which they were stopped by the Superintendent In another instance Mr. Harilal Mehta of Thana had a very important case in Thana. He wanted to send instructions to his pleader. The summons of the plaintiff was, however, in the jail office and Harilal had to ask for it for fifteen days before he got it. In another case Harilal had send some telegraphic instructions to his pleader in Thana. He asked the Superintendent's permission and got it. The telegram was given to the Assistant Jailor who gave it to the jail clerk, but the clerks never took the trouble to despatch it and so his pleader did not get these telegraphic instructions. Everyone can understand that letters are some times of great importance and such reckless way of delivering and despatching can easily put the prisoners to great and unnecessary losses.

LOCKING-IN TIME.

While I was in Arthur Road, we were locked at 6-30 p.m. and unlocked at 6-30 a.m. the next day. From inquiry I have found that almost the same timings are observed in other big jails of the Presidency. But the officials of Yerrawda have their own particular ways quite different from those of other jails. In Yerrawda "B" class prisoners are locked in at 4-45 p.m. and unlocked at 6-45 a.m., so that while in other jails "B" class prisoners are out for about 12-1|2 hours a day, in Yerrawda we got only 10 hours of freedom while on Sundays we were locked for about 17 hours in a day. Why should this additional hardship be inflicted in Yerrawda it is difficult to understand. Surely the same rules govern all prisons. If there is at all any difference it ought to be the other way and in Yerrawda prisoners ought to be locked much later than in other jails, for while in other jails "B" class prisoners are kept in groups and so do not feel so lonely even after lock up, in Yerrawda all "B" class prisoners are put in single cells so that all communication and talk between fellow prisoners must absolutely stop with locking up. We drew the attention of Superintendent Yerrawda to this point, but he replied that his officers needed rest and he could not ask them to be in jail till seven or eight in the evening. If the officers of Yerrawda are in some special need for rest, perhaps it would be better to give them more rest by keeping the prisoners locked up for full twenty-four hours, so that they can enjoy their whole day.

## ROOT CAUSE OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

the optimistic predictions of some eminent persons. After the exhaustion of the present stocks there will be some movement in the direction of revival owing to the manufacture of new goods and the consequent employment of workers. Then there is the psychological factor. Even a little activity in the manufacturing world may create a little confidence and provide a stimulus to credit facilities. But it would be idle to expect that all the machinery could ever work and the problem of unemployment could ever be solved under the present conditions. The signs of world recovery are not visible on the horizon. In the opinion of some people whose judgment cannot be brushed aside easily, the depression in America has not yet reached the bottom, it is likely to go much further and America may be expected to make a tremendous effort to expand enormously her export trade. This American effort can be successful only at the expense of other manufacturing countries. Russia will also become a great exporting nation in a few years. Thus the competition will be intensified.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The international competition in producing cheap goods has resulted in rationalisation which in practice means employment of fewer persons and smaller labour costs, the natural consequence of which has been to swell the ranks of the unemployed and to reduce the demand for goods. Individual or national efforts are, therefore, worse than useless for solving the world problem. Even if the monetary gold at present lying idle in the banks is released it will not go a long way. Firstly, in the absence of profitable investment there will not be much demand for it, and secondly, the banks will be very cautious to advance loans to manufacturers. In fact, it is not the famine of gold but the famine of customers who can pay that is the main trouble. Even supposing that the monetary gold in the banks can be and is released for circulation, what will be the result after a few years? The money lent must return to the banks with interest some day or other, and even if the principal with interest does not actually return to the bank, those who use it will be the bank's debtors who will lose their credit in the banker's eyes when their assets are not sufficient to cover their liabilities. If the gold output in the world is not increased the debtors will not have the means to meet their liabilities. The bankers will stay their hands in lending money and demand the return of the loans with interest. The monetary gold will again flow back into the banks and this time the stream will be bigger because interest will be added to the principal. Therefore, it goes without saying that if we survive this depression at all, the next depression will be much more terrible and create a much greater havoc in the world.

OVERHAUL WHOLE SYSTEM.

The real remedy, therefore, lies in overhauling the whole economic system of the world. "The unregulated scramble for private profit..... .....must give way to an orderly pursuit of the common-good achieved by common service." The land and means of production must be nationalised. The mal-distribution of wealth must be corrected. International jealousies and wars must be replaced with international fraternity and co-operation. Efforts must be made to regulate the supply of food and raw materials. A proper adjustment must be brought about between the demand and the supply of goods. And, above all, rationalisation must aim not only at cheapening the cost of production, but giving the workers the benefit derived from scientific inventions and improved methods of production, by reducing the hours of their work and raising their standard of living. Under the capitalist system this is not possible. Hence the necessity of establishing a world-wide Socialist State. All other remedies are mere palliatives nay, some of them are worse than the disease.

## M. P. S TO ASK G B S FOR ADVICE.

—:o:—

### What's Wrong With Parliament ?

Mr. Bernard Shaw, I understand, is to be asked to give evidence before the Select Committee which has just been set up to consider how the conduct of Parliamentary business can be improved writes a political correspondent of the "News-Chronicle."

It has decided to obtain the views of the constitutional authorities and Mr. Shaw, who dealt so brilliantly with the problems of Parliamentary government in his last play, "The Apple Cart," will be asked to develop his theory of democratic dictatorship before the Committee.

The object of the inquiry is to devise ways and means of obviating the enormous delays and waste of public time which the present system imposes on Parliament.

All kinds of revolutionary proposals are to be considered, including Sir Oswald Mosley's scheme for a dictatorship of five supreme Ministers who would be empowered to act on their decisions without seeking Parliamentary sanction.

Most of the present delays are caused by dreary debates on details and the traditional habit of obstruction to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Shaw, who diagnoses this particular disease of democracy in "The Apple Cart," is in favour of an intellectual dictatorship on Socialist lines.

How his scheme will appeal to the Lords and Commons is difficult to foresee, but that G. B. S. will "go for" them with great gusto is a foregone conclusion.

Mrs. Sidney Webb, the wife of Lord Passfield, who has worked out an elaborate committee system of government of her own, will also be asked to give evidence.

## "CONGRESS WILL STAND BY STATES' SUBJECTS."

—:o:—

### Prof. Abhyankar Sees Mahatmaji.

(From a Correspondent)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Prof. Abhyankar of the Indian States' Peoples' Deputation left for Bombay by the Frontier Mail this morning. He was interviewed by our representative at the station.

He said that their main object in running to Delhi was to see Mahatmaji and the members of the Working Committee and place their views before them; and they were very grateful to Mahatmaji. They naturally did not expect Gandhiji to express his views or make any committal on the subject. They had seen most of the members of the Working Committee particularly Pt. Jawaharlal and had full discussion for over an hour on various aspects of the problem and they could see that most of them had definite views and were in perfect sympathy with the States' subjects in their legitimate demands.

"I myself felt that the Congress would as a body stand by us." Asked if that was the only group they had met, he said that the main object of their visit was no doubt to see Mahatmaji and members of the Working Committee but they equally valued the opinions of other groups too. They had done a deal of lobbying with prominent members of other parties.

Besides seeing Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who promised all support he could give, they met Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar yesterday morning and were closetted with them for over two hours. Both Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sjt. Jayakar acknowledged the limitations of their scheme but they stoutly advocated its acceptance inspite of the limitations which they expected to overcome in course of time. All the same Prof. Abhyankar said the State subjects from their view-point, could not accept anything less and would insist on their demands being supported by all ressonable and liberty loving Indians.

### Peruvian Govt. Resigns

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Lima.—Government has resigned. The Navy has issued a manifesto that it will prevent dispatch of Government troops southwards against rebels in order to avoid civil war and urges the President to hand over Government to the new Junta.—Reuter.

## KHADI PRACHAR.

—:o:—

### THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The Joint Hon. Secretaries writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' League a Khadi Feri was organised on Sunday) which pased through the important streets of the city and did a good sale.

## WOES OF RAILWAYMEN

—:o:—

### Vagaries In Reinstatement Of Strikers

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the General Secretay of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union sends the following for publication:—

The Railway Board always claim that the agreement arrived at between the Board and the Railwaymen's Federation as regards the reinstatement of the G.I.P. Strikers has been implemented and the G.I.P. Agent is very sympathetic towards them and carrying out Government Communiques in spirit and letter. But the letter No. 220/E/272 of 20/1/1931 from the Agent N. W. Railway to his Divisional Officers clearly proves that the G.I.P. Agent is vindictive and is doing his level best to victimise the strikers. The above referred to letter reads as under:—

"Ex-strikers both on the first and the second waiting lists must be considered as reinstated from date of appointment without loss of privilege, such as passes etc., the period between going on strike and re-engagement being treated as "dies non".

Ex-strikers on the waiting lists on re-engagement in a post corresponding to one formerly held, be allowed to draw pay equal to that previously drawn; but if the latter rate exceeds the pay of the new posts, the difference should be treated as personal pay.

Ex-strikers on the waiting lists are exempted from Departmental Examination as applicable to new entrants. They are also exempted from departmental examination except in individual cases when appointed to posts in different category to that they were employed in, prior to going on strike this however does not preclude this administration from insisting that such staff qualify itself with one system of working before put to duty.

Through wrong information given by the G. I. P. ex-strikers on the second waiting list were treated as new entrants and in many cases only allowed the minimum pay of the post. This should now be adjusted with retrospective effect vide para 1 and 2. Similarly all such strikers re-engaged on less pay in a lower post than one formerly held, should be considered for appointment to post corresponding to his former post and on the same rate of pay, when a suitable vacancy occurs."

Inspite of the clear orders from the Railway Board as reproduced above, complaints are pouring in, in the Union office from the re-engaged strikers that they are given comparatively less pay than what they were drawing before they went on strike, they are treated as new entrants for the purposes of leave and passes, they were put to the rigours of the medical and departmental examinations and so on and so forth.

The Byculla Telegraph Workshop Staff complain that though they are taken in permanent appointments, they are not allowed to contribute to the State Provident Fund. Bank holidays have been reduced to 15 and they have been informed that they will get no leave for the next three years. Those sent to foreign Railways complain that their personal files have not so far been transferred to the respective Railways and consequently they are not granted any leave and passes.

## ESPERANTO — SIMPLICITY ITSELF

—:o:—

### But Not Easy For Diplomacy

Under the auspices of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union, Mr. Joseph Scherer of Los Angeles, California, a world traveller, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Esperanto-The World Language" on Saturday last in the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fort. Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate, Chairman of the Union, in introducing the lecturer, dwelt on the practical utility of Esperanto in these days of international dissensions. Alluding to the remarkable progress made by Esperanto in numerous cities of the world, Mr. Banaji assured the lecturer that at least the rising generation of Bombay would warmly take up the cause of Esperanto and thus do their little bit towards the promotion of World Peace.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

Mr. Scherar narrated his experiences with Esperantists in the various countries of the world, and explained the numerous commercial and educational advantages of this international language. Even little children had learnt to speak Esperanto fluently after a study of hardly six months. Esperanto was simplicity itself. It had only 16 grammatical rules, which could be learnt in half an hour, and its superiority over other languages lay in this that these rules had no exceptions. The pronunciation too was simple and phonetic.

ONLY 1,000 WORDS.

Mr. Scherar pointed out to-day there were over 7,000 books published in Esperanto. Not only did one find a translation of Shakespeare, but so great was its progress, that even "All Quiet on the Western Front" had been translated into Esperanto. One great advantage of this language was that it did not load the memory with thousands of words. If one knew 1,000 words that would be enough to help one in making 25,000 words by adding the required suffixes. The result would thus be an enriching of one's vocabulary without the least burden on the memory.

DIPLOMACY NOT EASY.

In Peace Conferences, however, said Mr. Scherar, Esperanto had a disadvantage. Being a perfectly simple language Esperanto was found to be defective in helping the speaker to express his thoughts in words with which the speaker intended to convey to the bearers deliberately a meaning different from the real significance thereof. Esperanto, however, was officially recommended by the League of Nations, and its popularity could be measured by the fact that it was now used on the radio, postage stamps, and centenary stamps. Tourists Guide Books, too, would nowadays be found in this language. Mr. Scherar added greatly to the interest of his discourse by the beautiful lantern slides which he exhibited.

## SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE.

—:o:—

### England's Tall Order.

LONDON, March. 1.

The Air Ministry with the money guaranteed by Lady Houston is ordering two Super-marine S-6 seaplanes for the Schneider trophy race, though it was first decided to buy one only. The machines will be the property of the Air Ministry.

The French have begun training under the famous airman Sadi Lecointe. Their machines are stated to be capable of 370 miles an hour. The Last Schneider race was won with 328 miles hour.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

General Mohd. Sadiq Khan, ex-King Ammanullah's Foreign Minister, has arrived here from Germany 'en route' to Kabul.—A. P.

## £ 7,000,000 ORDERS FOR BRITAIN

—:o:—

### Boxer Indemnity In Railway Contracts.

WORK FOR 10,000.

One of the largest railway contracts ever secured by British firms is to be placed in this country shortly by the Chinese Government.

As the result of an agreement reached between the British and Chinese Governments the Boxer indemnity is to be used for the purchase of rolling stock and steel rails in this country, writes the "News Chronicle".

The matter will be explained in the House of Commons on Monday in the debate on the China Indemnity Bill.

I understand that immediately this Bill is passed the Chinese Government will form a national board for carrying out the contracts.

Orders for £3,000,000 worth of engines, carriages and rails will be placed immediately with British firms, and a further £4,000 000 will be spent in the same way spread over the next 15 years.

The China Indemnity Bill, which gives legislative effect to the agreement, has been returned from Committee without amendment, and it is expected that it will receive its third reading on Monday without any serious opposition.

It is calculated that the contracts will give employment to at least 10,000 steel workers in the steel and engineering industries.

## NEW PARTY IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

### Mosley Group Going Strong

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A direct challenge to the continuance of Mr. Baldwin's leadership of the Conservative Party is likely to form the outstanding feature of the Parliamentary by-election in St. Georges, Westminister Constituency caused by the death of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans. The potential Conservative candidate Lieut.-Col. J. T. Moore-Braazon to-day intimated the withdrawal of his candidature in view of the fact that the Independent Conservative (Sir Ernest Peter, President of the British Engineers Association), has appeared who openly questions the wisdom of Mr. Baldwin's leadership regarding which Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon says, he himself has expressed his misgivings.

NEW PARTY.

The "New Party" is formally launched by Sir Oswald Mosley, in a statement to-day, which declares that sufficient support has already been assured in Parliament and the country and appeals for voluntary workers and financial assistance, the aim being to run 400 candidates at the next election. The statement asserts that the new organisation challenges alike the Free Trade which exposes the home market to the chaos of the world conditions and the protection which would protect the employer at the expense of the worker and consumer. On the other hand the Party aims at a system of protection for all sections, the maintenance of a stable market and high standard of life and definite plan of reorganisation including the linking of Dominions with Britain by a new economic organisation.—Reuter.

## NEWSBOYS' UNION MEETING.

—:o:—

### Letter To "Nawa-Kal" Editor

—:o:—

A meeting of the Bombay News-paper Vendors Union was held at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, in the Servants of India Society under the presidentship of Mr. A. S. Redkar. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) Whereas our letter to Mr. Kaka Khadilkar in connection with the acceptance of the unsold copies of "Nava-Kala" Paper has remained unattended to for the last three weeks, this meeting resolves that one more letter should be sent to him in this connection and if no reply is given within four days the Union shall take such action as the occation demands.

(2) This meeting resolves that the President should send a telegram to the Viceroy requesting him commute the death sentence of the Lahore conspiracy convicts Bhagatsingh, Rajguru and Sukhadeo.

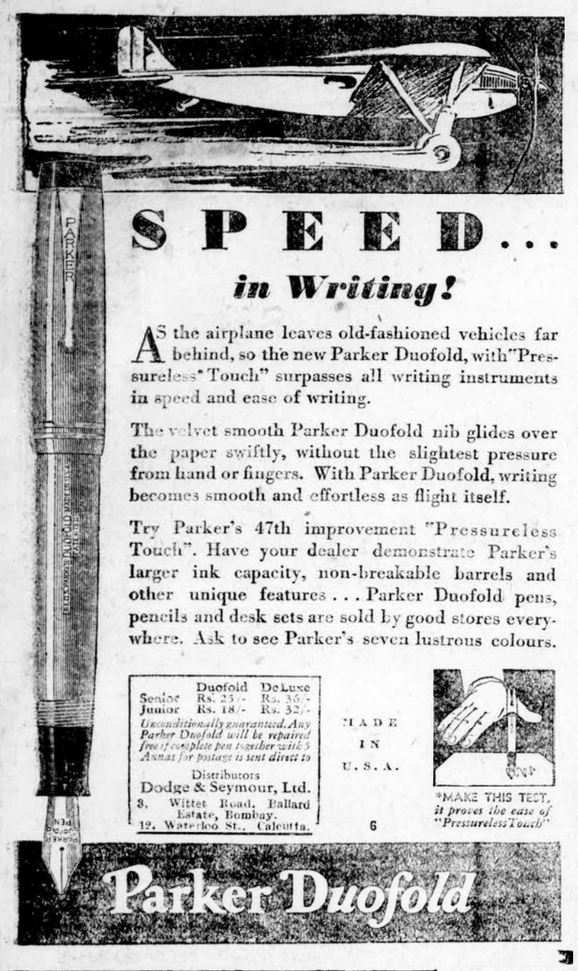
TRICHY NEWS.

—:o:—

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 24.

Ram Dass Khandass Moparl, Thoragavam of East Khandesh District, a political prisoner who has been serving his term of imprisonment in the Trichy Central Jail was released to-day unconditionally on medical grounds. The release, it is said, was ordered by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay on the recommendation of Major Shastri, I. M. S.

Dr. Naik, Navasari (Bombay), a Satyagraha prisoner, was also released before the expiry of his term of sentence.



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M. C.


## Allegations Of Violence In Guiarat.

### DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S VERSION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following:—

"In the past few weeks two aspects of the civil disobedience movement in Gujarat have come prominently to notice. Firstly, there has been a definite movement towards violence which is marked in all the various phases of the movement. Secondly, there is a feeling of weariness among the inhabitants and agriculturists themselves. From all sides reports are being received that they desire to abandon the no-tax campaign and to pay their land revenue. They would undoubtedly do so, and the migrants to Baroda territory would undoubtedly return to their villages, were it not for the persuasion and influence of outsiders who have nothing to lose and the terrorism of a few persons who, for their own ends, desire the struggle to continue.

INSTANCES OF VIOLENCES.

"The following are some of the most noticeable ins' of violence. In the B ka of Surat District, attempts by picketers to prevent people drinking toddy having failed, the Congress supporters in that area have adopted methods of terrorising the licensees. At Gundal some hundred men wearing Gandhi caps came to a booth armed with swors, hatchets, dharias and sticks, cut down the palm trees, broke all the toddy pots and other utensils, set fire to the booth assaulted the toddy boothkeeper and his wife, robbed him of currency notes and her of her silver anklets.

"Similar outrages have occurred at Kelwada and Lndach and at other places in the Bulsar and Jalalpore talukas.

"These attacks on toddy shopkeepers are combined with assaults and violence against the person or property of those who have paid their land revenue.

TODDY SHOP RAID.

"Among the incidents which are now almost of daily occurrence may be mentioned that at Waghrech in the Bulsar taluka. At 2 a. m. on the 20th instant a band of 12 persons armed with anxes, lathis and crow-bars raided a toddy booth in this village. In the toddy booth they did damage to the amount of about Rs. 41 an stole property valued at Rs. 20. From the liquor-shop at the same village they looted property valued at Rs. 9 and did damage to the extent of Rs. 5. The servants of the toddy and liquor shops ran away when the raiders arrived. One of the servants who remained was assaulted.

"Violence is used even against those who are engaged on the necessary and beneficent work of carrying out the Census. On the 15th instant one of the Census Officers in Ahmedabad City was subjected to a serious attack. He was surrounded by a crowd of boys numbering 300 near his house. He was struck with fists and dust was thrown at him. He managed to reach a passing omnibus and one of the boys climbed on the omnibus and took away his cap which was burnt subsequently. Enumerators in the same city are subjected to every sort of annoyance. They are hustled and followed by crowds.

"RECORDS BURNT."

"At Adajan the Chora was burnt down and revenue and co-operative societies' records burnt.

"In the Sunav area of the Kaira District a gang has been formed to coerce persons who buy attached articles or forfeited lands or serve as patels or village servants. Funds have been raised and men of bad character are employed for the purpose. Stacks of grass have been burnt, standing crops cut down, hedges damaged and houses burnt. A man who had paid his land revenue had his crops destroyed the next day: and a Baroda investigation into one of these crimes showed, according to the statement of a Dharala, that Rs. 10 were paid for each stack of hay or house burnt.

IN BULSAR AND JALALPORE.

"In the Bulsar and Jalalpore Talukas there have been more than half a dozen fires in which the victims have been persons who have either paid up their land revenue or refused to migrate from their villages.

"In Bardoli taluka a body of 200 persons from Baroda territory armed with lathis and dharias raided fields under attachment and endeavoured to take away the crops and had to be dispersed by armed police.

The most serious outrage was when 8 local watchmen of Piludra village in the Jambusar taluka were attacaked by a party of 40 to 50 men while they were on their rounds to prevent the removal of crops. One of the watchman was murdered, two were seriously injured and the rest beaten with sticks, the motive for the crime being the enmity aroused by their having taken up the posts of watchmen in the village.

'DUPES' OF AGITATORS.

"From the above instances it is only too clear that this campaign of violence is directed against those who desire to abandon the civil disobedience movement and that the oppression of those who have remained in their villages is particularly designed to terrorise the migrants to Baroda territory into remaining where they are. These people are beginning to realise that they have been made the dupes of outside agitators who have nothing to lose in the way of land or goods. Very few, if any, of the so-called leaders of the movement, who are landowners, have put themselves into a position where their land can be forfeited, but the bulk of the agitation is being carried on by people in Baroda territory itself, moreover, every effort is made to keep away from these migrants anyone whose visit is not likely to result in favourable propaganda. The only visitors allowed from outside are those who come under Congress auspices. Anyone who is not so introduced is asked to produce a "pass" and if he cannot produce it is driven away."

## INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S DEPUTATION

—:o:—

### Discussion With Assembly Members

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Indian States People's deputation visited the Assembly on Tuesday and met members of different groups to acquaint them with the States People's viewpoint. Members are taking interest but want to know more on the subject. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Deputy President of the Assembly arranged an informal meeting in his rooms on Wednesday when Messrs. Satyendra Mitra B. Das, Jog, Neyogi, Moulana Dawdi and others were present to meet the deputation.

"FLAGRANTLY ILLEGAL."

Prof. Abhyankar explained fully the State's People's view point and drew pointed attention to the gross abuse of the foreigner's Act which empowers Government to order a foreigner to remove himself from British Territory. Government now puts deportees under police custody prescribes a destination and hands them over to States Police. All this is flagrantly illegal.

ASSEMBLY DRAFTING A BILL.

Assembly members knowing this were amazed. It is understood they are putting questions and drafting an amendment Bill. With regard to States People's demands in regard to the federation they completely agreed and will espouse the States People's cause when the debate on the Round Table proposals come, probably on March 2nd.

MEMORANDUM FOR CONGRESS.

The deputation saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress and explained the States People's case. Pandit Jawaharlal discussed matters with the deputation fully to the latter's satisfaction. They saw Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru yesterday and had a discussion for over two hours. The States peoples memorandum will be ready to-day and will be submitted to the Congress President formally this noon.

Local Gujaratis are taking a keen interest and collecting a purse for the deputation which continues to receive telegrams supporting demands from the States' People the latest received being from Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the States' Peoples Conference now a deportee in Kathiawar on behalf of Kathiawar's workers.

A PROPER PLACE FOR PEOPLES DEMANDS.

Prof. Abhyankar left for Poona to-day and expressed full satisfaction about the deputation's mission being fulfilled. Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia and Kakalbhai Kothary of the deputation are staying two days more to complete the work. Opinion in responsible political circles is being steadily built up demanding that the people of the States must have their proper place in the federation if the latter is brought into being at all.

## C. P. GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

At to-day's meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council Government suffered several defeats. There was a motion protesting against "the unsympathetic Government policy" towards agriculturists in not giving relief by way of remission and suspension of land revenue. The motion was carried by 31 votes to 17.

Another motion appealing to the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Service to volunteer themselves for a proportionate reduction of their pay was carried without division.—A. P.

## SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

### A Review.

(From A Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Feb. 25.

Peasants' movement was started in parts of Karnatak. It was not of course of a defiant character. A number of Peasants' Conferences were held in the Bombay Karnatak districts. The places and talukas which have held such conferences are as follows: Honnavar, Sirsi, Siddapur, in the North Kanara Dist., Hanagal, Haveri, Hirekerur in Dharwar district; Athani, Hukeri, Chikkodi, in Belgaum district. The Bijapur district also held its peasants' conference. Peasants' conferences of Ranebennur, Havalgund, Hubli, Dharwar, Gokak, Bailhongal talukas are still to be held.

The main demand was for remission of land revenue. this year. Other demads were for concessions at the hands of the land-lords, remission or suspension of interest and insalments of loans, etc. The peasants also resolved upon the use of Khaddar, taking to spinning, starting arbitration courts, etc.

Literature re: the right of peasants to sufficient food, clothing houses and education, etc., and regarding the present wretched condition of the peasants, the fall in prices, the economic plight of the peasant especially this year, was printed and circulated.

BEGINNINGS OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Of the four talukas which have now launched no-tax, Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur are in Karwar district and Hirekerur in Dharwar district. Ankola was well organised almost since the beginning of the movement. Sirsi and Siddapur organised specially for forest and grazing fees Satyagraha, immediately after the monsoons. Since then the organisations have been mostly kept intact. Hirekerur was not so organised.

The whole situation was explained to a meeting of sixty workers from different parts of Karnatak who came together in Dharwar on the 44h of Feb. There the following resolution was then passed: This meeting while concentrating on Ankola as the Political no-tax contre for Karnatak supports Sirsi Siddapur and Hirekerur talukas in their economic no-tax campaign and offers all possible help to the peasants there in their struggle.

A difference was made between a political no-tax campaign and an economic no-tax campaign, because the latter talukas said that they would not pay land-revenue this year simply because they could not, while Ankola said it would not pay even if it could till the National Congress asked them to pay.

ANKOLA.

Ankola is a small taluka on the coast in the district of Karwar with population of 36,000 and a land revenue amounting to Rs. 93.129. The main crop is parddy, with a few fields of sugar-cane and dottings of cocoanut cultivation. The people consist of the Nadavars, the Vokkals who are approximately 10,000 each. Then there are the Harikantas, the Agors, the Sonogars, the Brahmins, etc.

Panchayats for Arbitration have been established in many of the important villages.

The Government machinery in the villages consists mainly of the village Patel who is a local man of influence with some allowance from Government. There are 63 Patels for the 88 villages in Ankola Taluka. Then there are the Shanbhogs who are paid Rs. 30 4-0 a month and who live in the town. It is through he Patel's that the Government carries on its work in the villages. It is he who helps the Shanbhog in collections, helps the Circle Inspector in his surveys, lend his influence to the police in their work and in fact he is the limb of the Government. In Ankola taluka 43 out of the 63 Patels have resigned and the Government has not been able to get new Patels.

The notax campaign in Ankola was formally inaugurated on the 5th of Feb. 1931 by the villagers in the fourteen centres coming together in each centre under the National Flag and declaring that they would not pay till the nation calls upon them to do so.

SIRSI.

Sirsi is a taluka above the Ghats with a population of 40,987 and an assessment of Rs. 1,55,423. It has 7 main centres or camps with 3-5 sub-centres for each, each sub-centre having 10.12 small villages (A village sometimes consists in these parts of only 5-10 families.) The issue here has begun as an economic one, the demand being for total remission as the price of of beetle-nut-the chief garden produce—has fallen by 50-62 per cent. The date of collection has been extended.

SIDDAPUR.

This is also a taluka above the Ghats and neighbouring Sirsi. The contour etc of this taluka, is similar to that of Sirsi. The total population is 32,208 and the total assessment Rs. 1,48,825.

HIREKERUR.

This is an inland taluka in the Dharwar district growing mainly paddy. The total assessment due is about Rs. 2,50,000. It has 187 villages 40 of them being desolate. The collections of land revenue up to date are practically negligible and the villagers are becoming firm in their resolve to withhold payment.

# Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

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BAYER


## "MAHATMAJI, MEET MY WIFE."

### "I Am Her Husband" Says An American Visitor.

The following appears in the "Hindustan Times":—

No. 1, Daryaganj, the palatial residence of Dr. Ansari, is not found mentioned in any of the tourists' guides, but has assumed an importance as great, if not greater, than the Viceregal Lodge, the Kutab Minar and the Red Fort, in the eyes of sojourners to the ancient capital. All day you can find a number of European tourists visiting the place in the vain hope of having a glance of Mahatma Gandhi. Some of them are content with meeting the Working Committee members, others actually insist on getting a time for a brief interview, though with very little success, while the more patient wait till evening time and join in the prayers when Mahatmaji gives *darshan* to the assembled crowd. The verandah of Dr. Ansari is almost always full of foreigners.

WIFE AND HUSBAND

A typically American way of seeking an interview with Mahatmaji was witnessed by me the other day. An American couple had been waiting in the verandah till the prayer time. When prayer time approached the husband got busy, to explore the various passages leading to the back side of the *Kothi* where Mahatmaji sits. Soon after prayers before anybody could stop the couple the two enthusiastic admirers of Mahatmaji had emerged from a little passage. Mahatmaji was just sitting down, when the tall American gentleman unmindful of the questioning glances of those sitting around, advanced and in nasal accents introduced his wife. "Mahatmaji, meet my wife," said the agressive visitor, "she is your greatest admirer in the world. She has been just dying to see you and have a talk with you." Mahtamaji nodded to the lady, and then as the two settled down for a talk the American in slightly suppresed tones said, "I am her husband." Those around, of course enjoyed the introduction. To the dismay of the visitors, however, the interview could not be prolonged.

MAHATMIC STYLE

The number of American journalists who swarm at No. 1, Daryaganj is also considerable. Some of them sit the whole day for news. One of them, an indefatigable admirer of the Mahatma, has kept on with Gandhiji ever since his release. They are all out for news. Some of them prepare long lists of questions to be answered by Mahatmaji. The questions are sometimes amusing rather than interesting. A young American journalist recently approached Mahatmaji after great difficulty with a long list of queries. When the questions had been answered more or less in monosyllables, the pressman felt he had not got anything sensational. "Now, then Mahatmaji," concluded the disappointed sensation-hunter, "I have got your answers to my questions. But could you give me something for the American readers in your true *Mahatmic* style?"

MILLION DOLLAR OFFER

Another interesting story is told to me of an American correspondent who asked Mahatmaji if he would consider the proposal of visiting America. When Mahatmaji replied that he would only consider leaving India when he felt it was desirable in the interests of his country, the impatient pressman was not slow to give a timely American touch of his offer. "Could the offer of million dollars induce you to visit America?" he remarked. But he was soon disappointed to find that there was at least someone who could reject a million dollars offer with a smile of indifference.

FIRST CLASS VS. THIRD CLASS

But the most amusing incident is one that occurred at Allahabad. An American journalist, who was travelling with Mahatmaji in the same train, was seen keeping a close watch at the Railway entrance much earlier than Mahatmaji was expected to arrive. When Mahatmaji came he joined the retinue of admirers that followed Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji and his friends approached a third class compartment that was least full. The luggage of Mahatmaji was conveyed to the compartment, and Mahatmaji took his seat on one of the wooden berths. Suddenly his American friend emerged from the crowd and approached the window where Mahatmaji was talking to friends. "You are awfully cramped up here Mahatmaji," said the American, "believe me, my first class saloon is at your disposal. I will be only too pleased to make room for you there." The sympathetic American did not realize that Mahatmaji travelled third class by choice and not through necessity.

A SCHEME FOILED

When I related to the same American the Allahabad incident, he told how his great scheme had been foiled by Pandit Jawahalal Nehru and Mr. Mahadev Desai. He said knowing that Mahatmaji was travelling by the night train, he had gone to the station early and reserved a first class compartment. He said, "I anticipated that the train would be full, and if I could offer a few berths to Mahatmaji, I would have the unique opportunity of travelling with him to Delhi and of having a long talk with him. When I saw Mahatmaji in a third class compartment I naturally felt that my offer would be all the more welcome. But the whole thing was spoiled by Pandit Jawaharlal and others laughing at my request."

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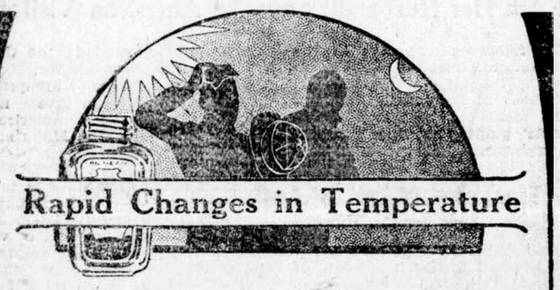


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# What the People says

## SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

—:o:—

To the Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—The South Indian Bhajana Samaj, a purely religious and charitable institution, came into being at the munificence of South Indian residents of Bombay. The present Bhajana Hall was built by liberal and willing donations by South Indians, proud of the fact that they were having a hall of their own in which every South Indian will have full rights. At the annual general meeting of the Samaj, held on 4th January 1931, it was decided that the donors to the building fund are not entitled to inquire into the management of the Samaj.

Apart from the fact that the present position of the Samaj is due to donors, it is, I think, pertinent to enlighten the public the hall was an endowment by the public for religious and charitable purposes and as such provides a ground for every South Indian to look to its welfare and proper working. This fact was lucidly stated by Mr. T. S. Radhakrishna Iyer, the then Currency Officer of Bombay, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the Bhajana Hall on 13th April 1929.

I am not only a donor to the building fund but also a member paying a monthly subscription. Whenever the Secretary of the Samaj approached me to make up deficits on the functions undertaken by them I had been readily responding to every such request. With a view to bring in certain amendment concerning the right of donors to the building fund in the bye-laws, for the framing of which a general body meeting was held on 22nd February 1931, I asked for copies of appeals for donations from the public, which were evaded under pretexts, as a consequence of which I was not able to do anything in the matter.

Now I hear that a bye-law has been passed giving the privileges of a member to donors of Rs. 50 and more and it will be interesting to know that there is only one such donor. It should not be forgotten that the festivals and relgious rites are to this day being conducted by the Samaj purely on donations from public.

It will not be out of place also to mention that a notice was circulated some days back publishing a decison arrived at the general body meeting on 4th January 1931 to the effect that the remedy for a public worshipper when insulted by any one of the Committee lies in the said worshipper becoming a member of the Samaj first and then making a complaint to the Committee for redress. It will, therefore, be well in future for the public and donors especially to go into the root of this matter and see that things are being shaped in such a way as to establish the rights of donors and public in the working of the Samaj.—Yours etc.,

P. G. SITARAM.

Matunga,
February 26.

## FATHER AND SON.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a strange irony of fate that a father and son, both living together, should have different ideals and different ideas of Patriotism. In British Politics, both Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his son Mr. Oliver Baldwin are working in opposite camps, one a leader of the Tories and an ex-Premier, and the other a staunch Labour Left-winger. But in Indian politics the anomaly created by the Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P., to give him his full title, and his eldest son Mr. Abdulrehman, is unprecedented. The only time the father and son ever met on a common platform was on the day a condolence meeting was held at the Azad Maidan to mourn the untimely death of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Strangely enough, the Sirdar Saheb was to have been "at home" at a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club only last week to the Hon. Sir J. E. B. Hotson who was virtually responsible for the incarceration of Mr. Abdulrehman for a period of about four months, and who was further been responsible for a number of repressive actions of this Presidency. Just on the very day and at the very moment when the Sirdar Saheb is speeding up by the Frontier Mail to Delhi to attend the Council of State and perform his "Pooja," his son is speeded up by an ambulance car to the Congress Free Hospital, where he is now an in-patient as a result of the "Darshan" of the "Danda" of a chivalrous sergeant of the Police. Who can explain this strange anomaly? But then His ways are inscrutable.—Yours, etc.,

INQUISITIVE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

## RETRENCHMENT—HOW IT WORKS

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Post and Telegraph Department is supposed to be running at a loss. Hence the Director-General has sent forth plaintive appeals to all ranks of the Department for economy wherever possible. Hence also the cavalier manner in which the case of Telegraph Masters for revision in pay, which was "under consideration" for nearly four or five years, has been set aside, though why it should have taken so long "for consideration" is beyond my comprehension, as far weightier matters have been decided at the Round Table Conference within the short space of ten weeks. Similarly, the question of granting Compensatory Allowance to non-gazetted officials in certain expensive places like Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad, has been allowed to drift after being "under consideration" for well-nigh six years. This speaks volumes for administrative efficiency. But let that pass.

What intrigues me most is how to reconcile the above with the substantial increases in emoluments of Rs. 250 granted to such highly paid officials as the Post-Master-General, Bombay and Bengal, besides other high officials, to say nothing of the increase of Rs. 200 given to each of the Superior Traffic Branch Officers some time back, unasked and unsolicited.

That the administration is top-heavy is an admitted fact Hence, instead of there being drastic reduction at the top, as has been suggested by the public, 'ad nauseam,' the Department goes out of its way to find the wherewithal to swell the already heavily paid officers. More important and urgent matters can wait for better times. The Telegraph Masters can wait, the Telegraphists, the Clerks and even the peons and menials can wait till doomsday, but the Post-Master-General and other highly paid people cannot, as they have got to live while the rest of us try and exist somehow.

Then again, the Department is trying, on account of financial stringency, to effect economy by doing away with a clerk here and a peon there, as also in other small matters such as stationery, lighting, etc. And yet, is it not paradoxical to find it dishing out at the same time substantial increases to people, who one would hardly think needed any financial benefit? And the result is that what the Department gains on the swings, it more than doubly loses on the roundabouts.—Yours' etc.,

JUSTICE

Poona, Feb. 26.

## RAILWAY EXTRAVAGANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the article by Mr. A. Subbarao in your issue of to-day's date, I would like to bring a few more instances before the public.

One of the drastic steps that ought to have been taken by the Railway Board, especially as regards State Railways, is amalgamation of (at least) State lines. In England, mainly owing to economic pressure, more than a hundred lines were amalgamated into four groups. In U.S.A. about 200 lines (more complicated than Indian) are shortly to be brought down to 20. The question was recently raised in the Assembly and a negative reply was given. The present higher administrative expenses will therefore have to be paid by the public in the shape of higher rates and fares.

In more advanced countries, the Railway rates are brought down during slack traffic in order to attract more customers and various kinds of cheap concession tickets are introduced. For example, an ordinary single journey ticket say between London and Liverpool costs 20 shillings but a return ticket is available for 21. In India, on account of the virtual monopoly the Railways hold, they do not take any serious steps in that direction. Milk traffic, for instance, from Palghar side and fish and vegetable traffic from the suburbs demand cheaper rates, but the B. B. & C. I. find it "uneconomic" to yield to the demands of the public.

Next comes the "electrification" mania. As the first cost is very great, even rich countries like England and U.S.A. are very reluctant to push big electrification schemes owing to the heavy capital involved, except in the case of terminals or mountainous regions or to meet with the rush traffic like that of London. Yet Poor India takes a pride in having the biggest "electrified" mileage. Even if there are distinct advantages, proportional expenditure on "steam service" must be retrenched, but the Railways now maintain a double-costly service (steam and electric) with fewer patrons. When the B. B. & C. I. and G.I.P. Railways were being electrified, it was argued by the Railways that they would be able to run a cheaper service, but the fares remain the same.

Incidentally, I might also mention that the present policy of Indian Railways is to import "ready made" engines and carriages, with the concomitant higher English labour charges at the cost of the Indian labourers who daily swell the list of unemployed.—Yours, etc.

RAILWAYMAN.

Feb. 25.

## TRADE DEPRESSION IN INDIA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although the political agitation is considered responsible for the existing trade depression in India, the real onus of responsibility lies on the shoulders of Government, whose financial policy precludes any improvement in the deteriorating economic life of the country.

To begin with, the depression is world-wide, but its effects are felt more acutely in this country, than in any other part of the world. This is because the measures that can meet such a situation are beyond the power of the people of this country to adopt with a foreign domination over them. Fiscal autonomy which is the very life of every nation is ony a myth in this country where the Government wields its financial policy in the way it likes. Financial autonomy in action, is one of the principal demands of the people who are carrying on a political agitation. The absence of power in the legislatures to control the finances of the Government ever leaves the depression unremedied and also reduces these bodies to ridicule in the eyes of the public. The depression at this juncture when India is in the grips of a political turmoil is given a political colour by an extremist section of people.

The severity of the conditions are so acutely felt all over the country, persons even of most moderate views, have been prompted to denounce most emphatically the financial policy of the Government, which they firmly believe, is the cause of the economic ruin of the country. Times without numbber Indian economic experts have criticised the Government for fixing the exchange ratio at 1/6. This exchange ratio which very considerably militates against exports from India, also causes to be drained from the country crores of rupees. The huge quantity of raw materials produced in the country cannot be used up by local industries and all grain grown cannot be consumed locally. Exports therefore become absolutely necessory. But the exchange ratio working positivesy against the interest of exporters, it is impossible for the Indian exporters to reap any benefit from the fabulous productive resources of the country. Foreign competition is also a factor that goes against these exporters. This is because of the protection offered to their traders by other countries. Here, it will be interesting to note that cost of exporting a bag of grain from an up-country place to a port town is nearly double the cost of importing a bag all the way from Australia or Busrah. Further, this rate of exchange also hits the Indian importers. This rate, which itself provides a bounty of nearly 12 1/2 per cent to the foreign exportars, tends to kill the local industries, which in consequence, cannot afford to meet foreign competition. The result of all this is, that the prices of produce are falling and with that income of agriculturists decreasing. The logical outcome is, that the purchasing power of agriculturists is reduced. With the agriculturists, who represent nearyl 75 per cent of the Indian population the position of other classes is also affected and thus the economic life of the country is tung to the heart.

It is alleged in some quarters that the Civil Disobedience movement is tne cause of the existing depression. But this allegation seems to be unfounded inasmuch as it has never been supported by facts and figures. The Viceroy though he accuses the Congress movement for aggravating the situation admits in a way that the depression is phenomenal (this is in reference to his Calcutta speech). Of course it cannot be denied that the political unrest has created in some quarters a feeling of insecurity. There is however, no justification to attributing the blame to the Congress, for, the depression which is purely phenomenal was already in existence longer before the Congress movement was started. However the most unfortunate thing for India is, that the economic unrest has synchronized with the political unrest. The result is that the rural population which so far was unbiased by political agitation is now affected. A no-tax campaign is already afoot and if the trade conditions do not improve it is feared that the economic unrest will give impetus to this movement.

Prices, especially of agricultural produce, have fallen considerably and in some cases they have touched the lowest figures ever heard of. These conditions have affected traders who hold stocks and position of many a well-to-oo merchants have been rendered embarrassing.

The situation can however be relieved to an appreciable extent if the Government can put a stop to the exploitation of India by foreigners, by adjusting exchange ratio and tariff rates. But this seems improbable so long as the bureaucracy is diminant. Therefore the only way to alleviate the situation is to grant immediately self-government to the people of India and to a aslow them to manage their own affairs.—Yours, etc.

JAYANTILAL S. MAJMUDAR.

Jubbulpore, Feb. 22.

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:o:

### Peep Into His Life At Nagpur Mental Hospital

### IMPRESSIONS OF AN INTERVIEW.

Sjts. B. F. Bharucha and C. B. Parakh who interviewed General Avari at Nagpur Mental Hospital have issued the following statement:

After the interviews with the Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member of the C. P. Government, at Nagpur, we were allowed to see Mr. Munchershah Avari, popularly known as General Avari, at the Mental Hospital Nagpur, on Friday the 20th February 1931. We saw Avari with Dr. Roy, the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, who was all along present. Avari is given two well ventilated rooms, a cot and a table, three blankets and a Charkha, which he was repairing when we called on him.

Asked as to what happened to him in the Nagpur Jail, he said that in June last, he found some of his old followers again in Jail. They were put in 'C' class and given very poor food, to which Avari drew the attention of the Jail authorities. When they did not listen, he gave up his 'B' class food, and took the 'C' class food. Even then nothing was done till November last, when as a protest he went on hunger strike. On or about the 24th November the Deputy Commissioner came near his cell, and the Jail authorities complained to the Deputy Commissioner that Avari was instigating other prisoners. This was absolutely false, as he had not instigated other prisoners, but had only pleaded that they should be given good food.

BODILY REMOVED

"But how were you brought to this Mental Hospital," asked. He said, that the day after the Deputy Commissioner's visit, he was bodily lifted, and placed in a prison-van, brought to the Mental hospital, where he was again bodily removed and kept in a room.

"Were you examined by any Doctor before you were brought here." We enquired. He said he was not examined by any Doctor in the Jail, before he was brought to the Mental hospital.

"Has any other Medical man examined you here," "No" said Avari.

"Has any official or non-official called to enquire about you and your health." "None," replied Avari.

SICK OF HOSPITAL

"How are you feeling in this hospital" asked. Avari admitted that he was certainly getting better treatment and better food in the Mental hospital than in the Jail, and that he had gained in weight uptil the end of January 1931.

"So what are your grievances now" asked we. Why, he said so feelingly and forcefully, he was sick of staying at the hospital. For

(a) He was denied nationalist papers for reading, and they were more dear to him than food.

Dr. Roy said that Avari was having the "Chronicle" during January).

(b) He was denied interviews or talks with the sane men.

(c) And worst of all, he was absolutely upset by the piteous cries and sad plight of lunatics, who are lodged around him? Such surroundings would drive even a sane man mad. (This is our view too).

"What are you having now." He said, he was on hunger strike from the 1st of February and was forcibly fed. We gathered from Dr. Roy that Avari was given milk, cream, eggs, soup, potatoes, etc.

REASON FOR HUNGER STRIKE

"But why have you been on hunger strike again." He replied that he had given an application to Dr. Roy on the 1st of January, saying that he should be sent back to the Jail and that if he was not transferred within ten days, he would go on hunger strike again. And as that was not done, he went on hunger strike from the 1st instant. It is most significant, that whilst one of us (Bharucha) came all the way from Bombay, and called on Dr. Roy twice during the last week of January 1931, with a view to see Avari and to ascertain whether Avari was on hunger strike. Dr. Roy not only disallowed him (Bharucha), but made no mention to him of Avari's ultimatum to go on hunger strike, if Avari was not sent back to Jail. Even while replying to Avari's brother on the 5th instant, Dr. Roy did not state that Avari was on hunger strike from the 1st instant.

"So what do you want now: and when will you leave off your hunger strike"—We enquired of Avari. Avari said in a hot tone that not until he is removed from this Lunatic Asylum and sent back to the jail, will he resume his food.

Avari talked with us most rationally and coherently—of course in his own colloquial English and in his usual caustic style, which though not happy, was certainly not irrational, or abnormal Dr. Roy admitted that Avari was not abusing or assaulting any one; nor had he, any fits of temper.

INTEREST IN GANDHIJI

Avari enquired about Gandhiji, about other leaders, about his own friends and about the present movement. He had many suggestons to offer regarding picketing, the terms of the Truce with the Viceroy, etc. All throughout his interview, though he was vehement at times he was at no time, on no point, incoherent, illogical or irrational He talked and behaved quite plainly and sanely. And it passes our comprehension, how he was brought to and why he is detained at the Mental hospital.

We have interviewed the Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, again this morning; and have seen Mr. Jaiswal, Minister-in-charge of Hospitals, and both have agreed to look into the matter without delay.

In our opinion, Avari should be released forthwith. It would be cruel to send him back to prison. He has suffered enough in Jail all these years and very much more during the three months, that he has been practically isolated from sane men and lodged with insane persons.

## BURMA COUNCIL ADJOURN SINE DIE FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, Tharrawaddy U. Pu's motion for a token cut in Ministers' salaries for discussing and condemning dyarchy was negatived.

Although it was the last day for the voting of demands, the President adjourned the Council for want of a quorum for the third occasion and as a result the Ministers' demands were not passed.—A. P.

### WELCOME TO AMBEDKAR.

:o:

AND INTER-CASTE DINNER.

A huge meeting of the Depressed Classes—Bhangis in the employment of the Bombay Municipality was held on Sunday at the Municipal Chawls near the Empress Cinema, Grant Road. Mr. Nikaljay presiding. Resolutions were passed congratulating Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Vaghela the newly elected Depressed Member for the Bombay Legislative Council from Karachi. After the meeting was over, an inter-caste dinner was held. Amongst those who participated in the dinner were Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Veghala, M.L.C., Mr. Chitre, Mr. Shasrabudhe, Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Mr. S. N Shivtarkar, Mr. Pagare, Mr. Jadhav, Mr. Jinabhai Rathod, Mr. Narayanbhai and many others. Nearly 100 men took part in the dinner. A group photo of the participants in the dinner was taken and the meeting dispersed amidst cries of Dr. Ambedkar-ki-jai.

### SWADESHI MARKET.

:o:

Mrs. Munshi writes:—

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Market in the Morarji Goculdas Market will be performed on the 7th March.

All those who have kept shops in this Swadeshi Market are hereby informed to take possession of their shops and to arrange their goods. They are requested to send to the Swadeshi Market Committee Office the description of the goods they are going to keep, for publication in the Swadeshi Market Guide Book

### BOMBAY RECORDS EARTHQUAKE 1500 MILES AWAY

:o:

POONA, March 1.

Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 4 a.m., Indian Standard Time on Sunday the 1st inst.—A.P.

# SHIPPING NEWS

:OR:

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

:o:

March 2.

Japan, Borgstorm, Gothenburg
Fager, Bradol, Bangkok
Kenya, Grant, Karachi
Kingarth, Jones, Calcutta
Tuscania, Rowe, Liverpool

DEPARTURES

March 3:

Shunko Maru, Egusa, Karachi
Meiko Maru, Ohara, Kobe
India, Gazano, Genoa

LOADING.

March 2.

Steamer Jalatarery for Akyab
Steamer Alavia, for Jeddah
Steamer Tuscania for Liverpool
Steamer Japan and Calcutta

S S Japan:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Japan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Fager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Kenya:—The M M Company's steamer Kenya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tuscania:—The G T Company's steamer Tuscania, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Srunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Meiko Maru:—The O S K steamer Meiko Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

(MONDAY, March 2.)

1 Portreges, NF, 4-3, T Morrison & Co.
2. Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 10-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 India, Genoa, 3-3 L T & M I.
5 New Orleans New York 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Rabenfels, Karachi 6/3 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Marienfels Karachi 5-3, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Shunko Maru, Karachi 3/3 O S Kaisha.
10 Mito Maru, Kobe, 4-3 N Y Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Himalaya, Trieste, 4-3, L T & M. I.
15 Arabistan, Hull, 5-3, M M & Co. & Co.
16 Trevaylor, N F, 12/3 M M and Co.
J End City of Nagpur Karachi 7/3 K Nixon and Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Grelbank, NF, NF, James Machintosk & Co.
2 Kidderpore, China and Japan, 7-3. M M and Co.
3 Bankura Persian Gulf, 4/3 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 6/3 M M and Co.
5 Meiko Maru, Kobe 3/3 O S Kaisha.
6 Ahmedi, Malabar Coast, NF, S Husseum & Co.
7 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 3/3, F T Morrison & Co.
8 Yamagata Maru Japan 5-3 N Y Kaisha.
9 Tarantia, Galsgow, 8-3, Grahams T S.
12/13 Japan Colombo 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 3-3, M M & Co.
15 Khosrou, Mauritius, 2-3, T Morrison and Co.
B Oostcapelle Malabar Coast, 5/3, Merchant S N Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

F Rizwani, Jeddah, 28-2, T Morrison & Co.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 1-3, Lalit Naranji and Co.
C/R Jalatarang, N F, 5/3 Scindia S N Co.
F Barala, Tutocorin, and Rangoon N F M M and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Macedonia 4/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 6-3-31 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Domala, 5-3-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Dalhart, 7-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Biecurfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4-3-31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).

FROM GENOA.

Sumabia, 9-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.

FROM DURBAN.

Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 7-3-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Arabistan, NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania N F G T Co.
Tarantia, NF, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Martenfels, 3/3/31

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, NF, L Y. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamagata Maru, 5-3-31, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Heron, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara NF M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Bankura, 4/3/31
Vasna 6/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan NF M K Khaldi.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind. P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Arabistan, M M Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania L T Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha
Yamagata Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mito Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, L T O.

FOR BUSREH.

Bankura M M and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan M K Khalili.
Alavi T M and Co.

### GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Mooltan (By boats) 27-2-31
Jalavihar 27-2-31
Grelbank 28-2-31
Nirpura (Boats) 28-2-31
Janaki 28-2-31
Tarantia 28-2-31
Irrawadi 28-2-31
Saraswati 28-2-31
Vita 2-3-31
Portregis 28-2-31
Himalaya 28-2-31
Shunko Maru 28-2-31

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 2.

S S Tarantia Agents G Trading Co from Liverpool:—25 bundles steel rivets; 100 bundles steel bricks; 125 bundles steel cutting; 68 bundles steel brackets; 392 bundles steel sheets; 266 cases cycle rims; 2294 cases tiles; 50 cases beer; 215 cases cottons; 110 cases indigo; 1250 cases soda ash; 100 cases metal polish; 64 cases bedsteads; 800 cases earthenware; 240 cases glycerine; 35 cases machinery; 36 cases cigarettes; 25 cases milk; 190 cases tires; 75 cases brandy; 820 cases soap; 100 cases glassware; 240 cases glycerine; 140 drums paint; 400 drums varnish; 655 drums chemicals.

From Gasgow:—37 cases cotton thread; 210 cases whiskey; 141 cases wine; 903 cases machinery; 200 bundles cisterns; 137 bundles steel sheets; 173 bundles pipes; 325 drums dis. fluid; 92 bundles tubes; 1019 slates shelter.

From Manchester:—118 cases cotton yarn; 32 cases cottons; 158 cases machinery; 3000 bags soda ash; 450 drums dyes.

From Suez:—2557 drums asphalt

S S Shunko Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya:—232 cases glassware; 749 cases porcelainware; 66 cases clocks; 600 cases beer; 918 cases wood chests.

From Osaka:—109 cases rubber goods; 146 cases metal goods; 1575 cases glassware; 74 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases cotton jeans; 100 cases cotton sheetings; 80 cases enamelware; 225 cases cotton goods; 200 kegs lead; 815 kegs paint; 170 kegs glue; 152 kegs coal tar; 423 cases brassware.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 2.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—15 bales woollen carpets D Yakobzadah; 23 bales woollen carpets H A Amin; 21 bales woollen carpets D F Ismail; 15 bales animal skin H A Amin; 18 bales animal skin M Sidick and Co; 42 bales animal skin H Osman; 12 bales animal skin H R Hehmanbrai and Co; 1 bale animal skin M Nissim; 3 bales animal skin S M H Kaderbax; 24 bales animal skin A E Rhementhal; 20 bales animal skin L Hassam; 50 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 10 cwts condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co; 180 cwts condiments D D Framji and Co.

For Istambul:—80 bags henna powder M M and Co.

For Izmir:—52 bags henna powder M M and Co.

For Port Said:—53 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 4000 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons; 41 bales wool raw R Virchand; 40 bales wool raw L Hassam; 15 bales woollen cuttings H B Mackerow and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.


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# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## BETTER FEELING FOR MILL SHARES.

### Undertone Healthy.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

The uncertainty about the budget being removed and an increase of p. c. in Import duty on foreign cotton textiles imported strength to Mill Shares to-day. The Mill Industry has now nothing to be afraid and has to enjoy the comperation prospererels period. The boycott movement is a blessing to the Industry—In the absence of boycott, the mill industry would have seen the worst possible time. However the declining period of commodity prices to a certain extent stood against large profits and several mills had to undergo losses on stocks of raw Cotton bought at higher prices. Owing to this previous state, mill shares had no support-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 672, 76, 72, 80.
Century 252, 56.
Colaba 105, 6.
Crescent 66, 68-2.
Fazul 375, 80, 76, 86.
Indore 355, 58.
Madhowji N, 30.
Nagpur 366, 70, 68.
New Great, 66, 65-10.
Pearl 238,40, 41.
Simplef 67, 68-2.
Swadeshi 277, 8z.
Burma 460, 57, 62.
Hydro 106, 7.
Tram 117, 18-12.
Deg. 282.
Ord. 23-8, 14.
Bundi 13-8.
Indian 171, 73.
Katni Ord. 146 N.
Alcock 165 N.
Mint Gold. Ready 21 4 3

ters be now with the begining of trade resival and bulton political outlook, there is every reason for an upward trend in the values of Mill Shares. Of course much depends upon the state of money market and it seems that if present prices are not the lowest, they are not far from the bottom. Sooner or leter prices must improve and it is advisable to haue construction interest in Mill shares.

Bombay Dying opened at Rs. 672/- and closed at Rs. 680/- Fazal opened at Rs. 375/- and closed at Rs. 386/4. Bombay Burma shares improved in sympathy with Mill Shares. Tata Hydor and Tata Steel Shares ruled better with more enquiry. The share market will remain closed on the 3rd and 4th Inst on account of "Holi" holidays.

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 304-6 |
| 50 Apollo | 2-8-0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 3-12 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 130 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 680 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 Century | 256-14 |
| 500 Central India P | 446-4 |
| 100 Central India | 368-12 |
| 100 Colaba | 106-4 |
| 100 Colaba | 147+8 |
| 100 Crescent | 68-2 |
| 250 Currim | 75 |
| 250 David | 110 |
| 250 Dawn | 525 |
| 200 E D Sassoon | 45 |
| 10 E D Sassoon D. | 6-6-9 |
| 100 Elphinstone P | 20 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 4-12 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 386-4 |
| 100 Finlay | 75 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 170 |
| 100 Gogag | 125-9 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1,405 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 358-12 |
| 100 Jamshed Prei | 80 |
| 250 Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 11-12 |
| 100 Khatau | 102-8 |
| 250 Laxmi | 1007-8 |
| 100 Madhowji | 30 |
| 250 Madras United | 275 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 738/12 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 45 |
| 1000 Morarji | 330 |
| 50 Mysore | 112-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 125-0 |
| 100 New Great | 165-10 |
| 100 New City | 50 |
| 250 Pabani | 130 |
| 250 Pearl | 241-4 |
| 100 Phoenix | 290/0 |
| 10 Premier | 130-0 |
| 100 Shapurji | 7-8 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1435 |
| 250 Simplex | 68-2 |
| 100 Swan | 75 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 280 |
| 25 Tata P. | 14 |
| 25 Tata | 25 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 667-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1500 |
| 1000 Western | 700 |
| BANKS. | |
| 100-50 Baroda | 72/0 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-14 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 73 |
| 500 Imperial | 1,065 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 261-4 |
| 100-50 India | 84-0 |
| 5 Union | 3-3-6 |
| CEMENT. | |
| 10 Bundi | 13-8 |
| 70 Gwalior | 86-4 |
| 250 India | 173-12 |
| 100 Katni 1st P | 101-4 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 103 |
| 40 Katni Df. | 593-12 |
| 100 Katni | 146-4 |
| 10 Punjab P | 9-14 |
| 10 Punjab | 7-14 |
| 100 Shahabad | 143-12 |
| INSURANCE. | |
| 10 Jupiter P. | 8 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7-8 |
| 15 New India | 15-14 |
| 200-100 Oriental | 1,605 |
| 10 Vulcan | 6-8 |
| ELECTRIC. | |
| 100 Ahmedabad | 117-8 |
| 1000 Andhra Val P. | 957-8 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 608-12 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P. | 64-6 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 118-12 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 107-8 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 106-4 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1056-4 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 458-12 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 810 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 118 |
| 100 Central Province | 85 |
| 100 Dho Baramati | 91-8 |
| 100 Guzrat | 62 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 65-8 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 660-0 |
| MINING | |
| 10 Central India | 0-12-0 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 13-8 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 116-4 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 45-8 |
| 30 Tata Steel D | 282-8 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 23-14 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| 100 Alcock | 165 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P | 198-12 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 175 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 43-8 |
| 3s. Brit B. Petrol | 2-15 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 462-8 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 168-12 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 111-4 |
| 15 Scindia | 6-13-0 |
| 3-1/2 Govt. Paper | 61-9-0 |
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1931.

## Magistrate Gives Hard Labour To Ladies.

### BOMBAY'S 24TH WAR COUNCIL SENT TO PRISON.

### Other Ward Congress Dictators Jailed.

A sentence of rigorous imprisonment which is rarely given to ladies was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who convicted on Monday five members of the twenty-fourth Bombay "War Council" which included two lady members. Mr. P. Rangaswamy, the President, Mr. Madhav V. Dhumatkar, Secretary and Mr. Fulchand Gulabchand, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" were awarded an aggregate sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment while Mrs. Indirabai Kolhatkar, the Vice President and Miss Piroj Vadke, the Joint Secretary were given an aggregate sentence of four months' hard labour.

Among those present in the Court were Mrs. Kshama Rao and Miss Leila Rao, the Tennis Star.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, in opening the prosecution case said that the accused were arrested on the Azad Maidan, on Sunday morning while preparing illicit salt. They were charged under Section 17 Clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that they were members of an unlawful association and furthered its activities by convening a meeting on the Azad Maidan for the purpose of breaking the Salt Law.

In the issue of the "Congress Bulletin" of February 28, it was announced that the "War Council" would publicly manufacture illicit salt on the Azad Maidan on Sunday March 1 and the citizens of Bombay were invited to witness the manufacture of salt in seven different wards of the City. Mr. Spencer read extracts from the "Congress Bulletin" which said "The Sea and its waters belong to us. It is the inherent right of everyone to manufacture salt."

Proceeding Mr. Spencer said that the present "War Council" succeeded the last one which was presided over by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar who was arrested along with nearly 400 others on the Azad Maidan on February 22 during the rally of Congress volunteers. They were tried in the Byculla Jail and after their conviction the present "War Council" began to function.

The first dictum of this "War Council" according to Mr. Spencer, was that on the 26th February through the "Congress Bulletin" they asked the public to boycott the Census. Coming to the present charge, he said that on Sunday at about 8-30 a. m. the police noticed that a fire was lit on the maidan and illicit salt was being manufactured. They went to the maidan and arrested three volunteers. Shortly after, the members of the "War Council" arrived on the scene and they were also arrested.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D. in his evidence said that it was part of the Civil Disobedience movement to violate the Salt Law. The activity was started in Bombay in April 1930 by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman who was in the Court as a spectator remarked "Thank you" .Laughter).

All the accused refused to participate in the trial.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced all of them. The male members of the "War Council" were sentenced to six months' R. I. on the first charge and six months' R. I. on the second charge and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default further two months' imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. The aggressive sentence, being 8 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The lady members of the "War Council" were given three months' R. I. on each charge and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default further one month's imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

### "A" WARD DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Six Months' R. I. For Preparing Salt

Sjt. K. Damodardas Vanjara, Dictator of the "A" Ward Congress Committee and Sjt. Bapu Gopal who were arrested on the Azad Maidan, on Sunday morning while preparing illicit salt was surrounded by a cordon of Congress volunteers were charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday, under Section 47 (a) of the Salt Act. Inspector Naden attached to the Esplanade Police Station who arrested the accused gave evidence. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

### "C" WARD DICTATOR JAILED

—:o:—

For leading demonstration in the manufacture of contraband Salt, Sjt. Vrijlal Jamnadas, Dictator of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a charge under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Inspector Gole attached to the Princess Street Police Station said that the accused took part in the Congress demonstration arranged at Tambakanta on Sunday morning in connection with the breach of the salt law. He arrested the accused in the act of preparing contraband salt.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

### ANOTHER CONVICTION FOR PREPARING SALT

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"I Will Repeat Offence As Longs As I Live," Says Accused

Bhagwandas, a Congress volunteer who was arrested on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning while preparing illicit salt was charged under Section 47 (a) before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings and declared that he would repeat the offence "as loong as I live."

## SALT SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY.

Bombay broke salt law again on Sunday at Azad Maidan Our picture shows salt being manufactured, in the midst of a cordon of women volunteers. The "War Council" was arrested.

## PICKETS GET 6 MONTHS' R. I.

### For Laying Themselves Prostrate Before Motor-Car

Two Congress pickets who stretched themselves prostrate in front of a motor car of a Parsi gentleman in Fort on Sunday morning were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

They were: K. Narayan Rao, and Subramanya Acharya.

The Police Prosecutor stated that the accused laid themselves prostrate in front of the motor car of one Mr. Mugashet, a Parsi cloth merchant when he was about to leave the shop of Daver Kazi and Co., after purchasing foreign cloth, at Hornby Road on Sunday morning. The pickets refused to allow the car to proceed whereupon Mr. Mugaset went to a police station and came back with a police havaldar. The latter arrested the accused.

Mr. Mungaset, the complainant gave evidence.

One of the accused asked complainant if it was not true that he (complainant) did not assalt lady pickets.

The complainant first said "No, No," and was then heard to remark: "I think they deserved it."

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

### "BE PREPARED FOR MORE SUFFERING."

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Bijapur Political Sufferers Conference.

### LIQUOR CONTRATOR ..... WALKS OVER PICKETERS

BIJAPUR, Feb. 28.

Bijapur District Political Sufferers' Conference met yesterday Mr. Narayan Rao Joshi of belgaum presided.

In the course of the address he exhorted the delegates to imbibe jail discipline and be prepared for further suffering, when the call comes.

Important resolutions in connection with the treatment of political prisoners were passed.

Conference accepted the motion that the present treatment of political prisoners was vindictive, humiliating, barbarous and protested against the invidious distinction of political prisoners and pleaded abolition of classification and condemned police and magisterial excesses.

At a public meeting held in the evening. Sjt. Joshi and Datar addressed the large gathering reviewing the political situation and exhorted the audience to be ready to fight till the goal is reached.

Liquor license picketing commenced early morning to-day round the Darbar Hall. Licensees were taken to the building during the previous night. Picketers were surprised to see a number of licensees inside the building early morning.

The D. S. P. and the Collector took a number of licensees with them and entered the Hall, dispite picketing One Parsi liquor contractor walked over the pickets, on whose bodies. The heelmarks are still visible.

### SIRSI VILLAGERS PURSUE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

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(From A Correspondent.)

SIRSI, Feb. 28.

Dr. Hardiker arrived here and was taken in procession through the town. He visited Sugavi and conveyed the message of Mahatmaji to the villagers.

The villagers are determined to pursue the no-tax campaign. He intends visiting five more centers.

### BIJAPUR LIQUOR AUCTION

—:o:—

Despite Picketeng Good Business Done.

(From Our Correspondence.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 28.

Auctions of country liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs shops of Bijapur District were held to-day in the Darbar Hall. The collector Mr. M. Mardhekar, Excise Supdt Mr. Granon and all District Excise officers were present.

From early morning the hall was surrounded by men and womens picketers 200 strong. Licensees were pursuaded much and some were detained by making cordons at all the gates of the Darbar Hall, but the licensees, without warning the picketers entered the hall willingly. D. S. P. with his police staff was present.

Auctions began puntcually at 11 a.m. All shops were auctioned and there was keen competition specially for bijapur city shops.

### PICKETING STARTED AT RANEBENNUR

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DHARWAR, Feb. 28.

(From Our Correspondent).

Picketing of foreign cloth shops commenced in Ranebennur (Dharwar District) to-day. Ranebennur carries on business in cloth of banned mills to the extent of fifty lacs mostly in Mysore territory. The merchants not acceding to the request of Congressmen to seal the present stock and stop fresh imports picketing has been commenced with twenty volunteers.

At Haveri boys followed census enuemrators.

In Sirsi people closed doors against the enumerators.

### C. P.'s New War Council

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(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

The Sixteenth "War Council" has been formed Mr. Deshmukh, has become the Secretary, and Mr. Deshpande, who has been doing Congress work at many centres in the Province was appointed member of the "War Council."

Mr. Sapre, has volunteered to be the "Bulletin" Editor.

### PLEA FOR ... VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

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### And Applied Sciences.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Addressing the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University this evening, the Vice-Chancellor, Lt-Col. Hassan Suhrawardy, sounded a solemn warning to students with political proclivities and said: "You cannot with impunity and without serious risk to your mental health allow your academic pursuits to be rudely disturbed by the shocks of political life."

INDIA'S SALVATION.

As an Indian, the Vice-Chancellor held that they should realise that the salvation of India could not be achieved without the dissemination of knowledge and the spread of the light of learning amongst its countless millions. The education of the Muslim population in Bengal was a matter of deep concern, but it was clear to him that the Muslims of Bengal had not availed themselves as yet of the increased educational facilities offered to them.

He urged his community to come forward with donations to extend the bounds of knowledge and to found scholarships and stipends for poor and deserving Muslim students. With a view to fight unemployment, the Vice-Chancellor suggested starting in the University a department for vocational guidance and an employment bureau.

APPLIED SCIENCES.

Sir Stanley Jackson, congratulated the Vice-Chancellor, who was the first member of the Moslem community to attain such honour. He said the work was not only to give them the basis of general education but to fit them in some measure for their respective avocations, but the customs of the country made the task difficult. The system of mass production, the inhibitions of the task, the lure of the beaten track, these and other causes led the majority of students to the profession of law or teaching or the service of the State. But the time had surely come to turn in large numbers to the vast and more sparsely occupied fields of applied science.—A. P.

### FRONTIER MUNICIPALITIE OFFICIALISED

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PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the restriction imposed by the proviso in Section 12 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911, that the number of appointed members shall not exceed one-fourth the total number, shall not apply in the case of Municipal Committees in the Frontier Province.—A. P.

### MOTOR BUS CHAUFFEUR CHARGED.

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(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 25.

The sensational Bus accident case of the 16th November, 1930, at level crossing No. 207, near Mhow in which 11 lost their lives and 7 were seriously injured was taken up by the Railway Magistrate on the 23rd. instant. Proceedings commenced in the compound of the Railway Police Lines against Abdulla Khan, the Chaffeur under Sec. 304 I.P.C. and another accused under Sec. 101 Railway Act.

Mr. Majid-Uddin Ahmed appeared for the chauffeur as well as the heirs of the deceased; In the case against the chauffeur, Mr. Modi Advocate, began to give instructions to the prosecuting police inspector. He was questioned by Mr. Majid-Uddin in what capacity he was appearing. Mr. Modi admitted that he was not empowered to appear for the prosecution or the defence, and on objection being raised against his participation in the proceedings, he left the Court. The engine driver and the guard of the train were examined for the prosecution. The next hearing has been fixed for the 24th and 25th March. As 4 wealthy Bohras perished in this collision, the Court was crowded with their relatives and other members of the same community. This case is being followed by the public with keen interest.

## SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

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### WILL UNION GOVERNMENT TERMINATE CAPETOWN AGREEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANbSBURG, Feb. 19.

It appears that the Union Cabinet is discussing the question of the termination of the Capetown Agreement in view of the majority of the Indian population being born in South Africa. According to Mr. Arthur G. Barlow, the esteemed correspondent of "Rand Daily Mail" the Government argue that as 100,000 are South African nationals by birth, their interests must not be dealt with by the representative of another power. It is quite possible that the Hertzog Government might have discussed this question in view of the fact that strong objection has been taken by Sir Kurma Reddi on behalf of the Government of India against the Asiatic Tenure Bill which is criticised by the Indian community on the strength of the Capetown Agreement. At the same time, it is a foregone conclusion that this question of the advisability of the termination of the Indo-Union settlement will not be discussed officially in the House of Assembly, as no reference is made to it in the King's speech inspite of the fact that Dr. Malan gave a notice to the House of his intention to re-introduce the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill.

It is possible that the Union Cabinet might discusss the question during the next session or the next year. Although it is well-known that both parties are at liberty to terminate the Agreement whenever they think fit, it is also a fact that the suggestion for the establishment of the Indian Agency primarily came from the Union Government and it was accepted by the Indian Government.

POLITICAL BLUNDER.

Presently, however, if the Union Government changed its opinion and thought that they could better handle the Indian problem in South Africa by the termination of the Capetown Agreement by contending that 100,000 Indians are South-Africa born and the Indian Government not entitled to represent them, I would personally think that it would commit a huge political blunder by such a hazardous step which would complicate the subject more complicated with a bearing on the international relations. I would venture to predict the following difficulties in the way.

In case of the Union's demand for the withdrawal of Indian Agency, India would ask for the appointment of a Consul or A High Commissioner for at least safeguarding the rights of 34,000 Indians born in India. India would object to the ill-treatment of these nationals in South Africa and claim fair and honourable status for them in the Union. The South African Government will find it difficult to discriminate between the Indians and South Africa born Indians as the Union Indians would certainly object to such a humiliating treatment of engendering discord among themselves. Eventually, the Union Government's discriminating policy will be doomed to failure.

ECONOMIC DANGER.

Secondly, the Union Government will lose the co-operation of the Indian Government in its intention to reduce the Indian population as the people of India would not accept the repatriation of Indians born in the Union. Not only the repatriation will stop automatically, but the Indian Government might avail of the reciprocity resolution of the Imperial Conference (1918) and that might affect the sale of the premier mineral product of South Africa.

Thirdly, in case the Union Government persists in its anti-Indian policy, India might apply to the Imperial Conference for the removal of grievances of all the Indians settled in the Union; and lastly to the League of Nations for safeguarding the minority rights in South Africa under the League convenant if persuation failed in the Imperial Conference.

Fourthly, there will ever remain hostility between Union and India and the statesmen of both countries will be worried throughout the whole period the difficulty is not removed and grievances not eliminated to the satisfaction of the discontent party.

To pass through all the unhappy way of these entanglements is neither desirable nor advisable in view of the little gain that might accrue by it and we will at least hope that the Union Government will take such a course as would not make it a laughing stock before the eyes of the world and people might have the reason to rebuke that South Africa failed to strengthen the bond of friendship when it was most needed and took up a course that engendered hostile feelings between them when the solution of the problem was easier with the negotiations between themselves.

## SUCCESSFUL NAVAL NEGOTIATIONS

### Britain, France And Italy In Entire Agreement.

### DETAILS TO BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY.

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—Messrs. Henderson and Alexander arrived here and proceeded immediately to the Quai D'Orsay where they gave M. Briand an account of the conversations that had taken place in Rome.

LATER.

After a three-hours' meeting between the English and French Ministers at the Quai D'Orsay, it was announced that the Naval Negotiations were successful and that the terms of agreement among the English, French and Italian Ministers negotiated in Paris and Rome would be recommended by them for ratification by their Governments.

SGR. GRANDI INFORMED OF "ENTIRE AGREEMENT."

Paris.—A Naval official communique states:—Messrs. Henderson and Alexander communicated to MM. Briand and Dumont, the results of their conversations in Rome, after which Mr. Henderson and M. Briand jointly telegraphed to Sgr. Grandi: "We are happy to inform you that we find ourselves in entire agreement on the arrangement negotiated in Rome for settlement relating to the limitation of naval armaments left outstanding by the Treaty of London. We are ready to recommend this arrangement for approval to our Governments and to other interested Governments."

DETAILS ON WEDNESDAY.

On the request of the British Delegation, no details of the figures of the settlement are announced, as the agreement must first be communicated to Tokyo, Washington and Dominions, but details will be announced simultaneously in London, Washington, Paris, Rome and Tokyo later in the week, probably on Wednesday.

MODIFICATIONS CONTEMPLATED.

Mr. Dumont, the French Minister of Marine, in a statement to press said that "Some modifications, however slight, are being contemplated in the London Naval Treaty."

British Delegation is departing for London on Monday.—Reuter.

## SRIJUT SAPRU'S HOPES.

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### What He Told A South African Journalist.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19.

"Sunday Times" (Johannesburg) gives great prominence to the interview given to its correspondent in London by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who thinks that the Conference has been on the whole a success. He is disappointed with the failure of agreement in connection with the Hindu-Muslim problem and asserts that it must be settled as the youth of India of all creeds is definitely opposed to the maintenance of discord. He contends: a mistake was made in confining the Moslem delegation to members of one school, and this mistake must not be repeated in future. His reference to the Indian National Congress is given here verbatim:

"What about Congress" asked the interviewer.

"Congress will not welcome our deliberations and I do not expect that Mr. Gandhi or any of its leaders will make any pronouncement at all. I expect however, that a number of Indians who joined the Indian Congress Party simply because they had lost faith in England's goodwill will leave it as soon as they see a chance of something like self-government materialising."

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